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## Yeltsin Seeks An Answer To Rejection Of Nominee

### Chernomyrdin Waits As Alternates Disclaim Any Interest in the Job

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The big news in Russia on Tuesday was what did not happen. After the Communist-dominated lower house of Parliament, the State Duma, rejected his choice for prime minister again on Monday, President Boris Yeltsin did not rush to renominate his wounded candidate, Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Instead, Mr. Yeltsin was with his advisers at Gorky-9, a residence outside Moscow, pondering his hand. The silence out of Gorky-9 underscored the

Communists obstruct Yeltsin but they seem unsure just why, Page 5.

dilemma facing Mr. Yeltsin and nourished speculation that the president was pondering other candidates.

"It is now for the president to have his say," said Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist Party's leader.

None of Mr. Yeltsin's options seemed good. Mr. Yeltsin could press ahead with Mr. Chernomyrdin's nomination and dare the Duma to vote down his choice for a third time.

This would force dissolution of the house and new elections. The gesture would enable Mr. Yeltsin to show firmness against the Communists and their nationalist allies, but it might turn the battles over the last week into an all-out political war.

Mr. Yeltsin could also settle on a compromise candidate. That would mean ceding influence and prestige to the Communists, but it could spare the nation a prolonged political battle as the Russian economic collapse continued.

The exchange rate slipped to 23 rubles to the dollar, a far cry from the rate of 6.2 rubles that prevailed in mid-August.

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SET-IN ENDS — Phnom Penh police preparing to charge protesters who lit fires during the mayhem that engulfed the capital Tuesday after troops tore down a "Democracy Square" camp outside Parliament. Page 7.

## For Clinton, More Fire From His Allies

### White House Tries to Shift Attention From Lewinsky Scandal

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton faced sharp new criticism Tuesday from political allies here even as he opened a concerted weeklong effort to shift attention from the Monica Lewinsky scandal.

Mr. Clinton started his campaign Tuesday with a visit to a cheery suburban elementary school. Yet even the visit to the school in Silver Spring, Maryland, came in the shadow of his political woes. The Democratic governor of Maryland, Parris Glendening, had canceled plans to attend the event, citing the Lewinsky affair.

Michael McCurry, the presidential spokesman, said that "the governor is entitled to his opinion," but then added

that Mr. Clinton "probably understands the way the governor feels."

Not any relief in sight for the president, Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, is reportedly preparing to send Congress within the next 10 days an extremely critical report about Mr. Clinton's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and the allegations that he com-

mitted perjury and obstructed justice. The president's legal advisers have asked Mr. Starr to provide them an advance copy (Page 3).

A close Democratic supporter of the president's, Senator Barbara Boxer of California, said Tuesday that Mr. Clinton's involvement with Ms. Lewinsky "was wrong and it was indefensible."

Echoing the words of another longtime Clinton ally, Senator Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, Ms. Boxer called the president's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky "immoral."

She added, "He should have taken responsibility much earlier."

Another Democratic senator, Ernest (Fritz) Hollings of South Carolina, said Tuesday: "We're fed up. The behavior,

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## A Rocket Mystery

Ten days after North Korea fired a powerful rocket into space, the U.S. apparently was unable to say Tuesday whether the North had tested an intercontinental missile, launched a satellite, or both. Page 10.

## Jobless Asian Migrants Ending Up Back on the Farm

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Bus No. 929 to Amnatcharoen Province was two hours late leaving the Northeast station, but the passengers hardly seemed annoyed or even in much of a hurry. They had an eight-hour drive ahead and little to look forward to at home in their villages: no jobs, no future, children needing money for school, wives needing money for the household, elderly parents needing money to survive.

Pan Ngamsukee has been making the

Last of three articles

trek from his village to earn money in Bangkok since he was 12; he is now 40, and has never seen it difficult to find work. Ekachai Thubthaisong is 50 and has been coming to Bangkok about as long, working on construction sites since he was 20. Wad Boonmanand, just 27, has a young child due to start school soon, and he is heavily in debt. "I'm worried," he confided, staring solemnly out the bus window.

The three men, friends from the same small village in the northeast, came to Bangkok together after spending a few weeks at home to help plant the family rice fields. They came with 90 kilograms (200 pounds) of rice between them, and expected to pick up their old jobs as day laborers on city construction sites and earn enough money to send back to the village and pay off old loans.



Dej Boonyong working in the rice fields in Sai, the Thai village she and her husband had to return to after losing their jobs in Bangkok.

But the Thai economic crisis meant that this year, construction in Bangkok has all but ceased — and there is no work for migrant laborers like Mr. Pan, Mr. Ekachai and Mr. Wad. So they sold their rice, bought bus tickets home and were sitting on the bot-

stuffed orange bus — crowded with other newly unemployed workers — waiting to start a long journey back to an uncertain future.

"I have to find a way to make money," Mr. Pan said. "People in the village work in the rice field, so they have food. But they depend on the people working in Bangkok to send cash."

The scene is being repeated every day around Thailand, and around much of Asia, as the economic crisis that began last year has sent unemployment soaring. Factories have closed, new construction has stopped, and even businesses that are staying open are laying off workers.

The vast majority of the newly unemployed are migrant workers from rural areas, the manpower and the backbone of the decadalong Asian economic boom.

Thai government officials estimate that unemployment here has already topped 2 million. Of those, 1.3 million are believed to be villagers who were working in the city, and most of those, at least 1 million people, have already returned home.

It was migrant laborers who built Asia's gleaming high-rises. They wove the textiles and stitched the sneakers and assembled the automobiles and slapped together the plastic dolls that fueled what was then called the Asian economic miracle. But with the region's economy in an un-

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## A New Optimism Sends Dow Soaring

### 380-Point Gain Is Biggest Ever

By Mitchell Martin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average recorded its largest point gain ever on Tuesday, joining a two-day worldwide rally in stock prices that was kindled when the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, indicated a willingness to push down interest rates in light of economic problems outside the United States.

The Dow industrials rose 380.53 points, to close at 8,020.78, and the Nasdaq composite index also posted a record point gain, advancing 94.34 points, to 1,660.84.

The 5 percent rise in the Dow erased nearly all of the losses recorded the previous Monday, when the industrials fell 512.61 points, although the barometer is still about 14 percent below its record closing high of 9,337.97 on July 17.

Financial services and technology stocks, among the hardest hit since then, were notably strong on Tuesday.

Comments late Friday by Mr. Greenspan that indicated the U.S. central bank would reduce interest rates in response to economic crises abroad, gave impetus to the rising stock prices. U.S. markets were closed Monday for the Labor Day holiday, so Tuesday was Wall Street's first chance to react to Mr. Greenspan's speech.

Mr. Greenspan indicated the Fed had dropped its bias toward raising interest rates when its policy-making Open Market Committee met in August, accord-

The Dollar		
New York	Tuesday 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.7305	1.7345
Yen	132.2	133.57
FF	5.7945	5.803
Pound	1.6565	1.6705
The Dow		
Tuesday close	8,020.78	percent change
+380.53		+4.98%
S&P 500		
Tuesday close	1,023.46	+5.09%
Nasdaq		
Tuesday close	1,660.84	+6.02%

ing to Kevin Logan, a market economist for Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.

Mr. Greenspan said that "in the spring and early summer, the Federal Open Market Committee was concerned that a rise in inflation was the primary threat to the continued expansion of the economy." By the time of the August meeting, however, "the risks had become balanced" between inflationary and recessionary forces due to "dislocations abroad." The statement was a fairly clear sign the Fed had become concerned enough about weakness in

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## Threat of Deflation Rises As Japan Banks Worsen

By Sandra Sugawara  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The head of the government economic agency said Tuesday that Japan could tumble into a dangerous deflationary spiral, as banking experts here warned that Japan's huge financial problems could rapidly deteriorate if government inaction continued.

"The banking system is quickly worsening," said Naoko Nemoto, a banking analyst at Standard & Poor's.

Yoshiro Ikuo, a banking analyst with Commerce Securities, said, "Bad loans are increasing because of the domestic economy."

Japan's weakening economy means more companies are unable to repay loans, thus depriving banks of the money they need to make new loans.

Taichi Sakaiya, head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, highlighted the serious deterioration of the economy. He said that although Japan's economy was not in a deflationary spiral, it was "at the entrance of one."

Mr. Sakaiya's remarks followed the release of the agency's monthly report on the economy, which called the current situation "very severe." Mr. Sakaiya said Japan must be vigilant "so that we will not be sucked into a deflationary spiral," Reuters said. "We must not make a mistake," he said. "We are in a dangerous situation."

A deflationary spiral is a Depression-like situation, where falling demand causes prices and sales to drop, which causes profits to fall and inventories to pile up. That leads companies to cut back on investments and employees, which causes demand to fall further.

Mr. Sakaiya said he expected the economy to revive once the government's plans for renewed spending and tax cuts were enacted. But experts fear that the banking crisis could explode by then, unless the government accelerated the disclosure of troubled loans, forced banks to dispose of those bad loans, aggressively injected hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds into viable banks, and closed insolvent ones.

Analysts said efforts by the govern-

ing Liberal Democratic Party to prop up weak banks, the so-called soft-landing approach, would lessen the immediate panic. But it will also delay resolving the problem, because it will not result in a banking system that can generate its own profits, meaning more bailouts would probably be needed.

"The risk of trying to engineer a soft landing is that the potential for a hard landing, or in other words crash, is quite large," Yukiko Ohara, a banking analyst with Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, wrote in the Economist, a leading Japanese business weekly magazine.

In the article, Mrs. Ohara calculated that on Aug. 28, Japan's 19 major banks had more liabilities than assets. She estimated that the largest 19 banks would

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## Joblessness Falls In Germany but Remains Above Kohl's Target

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Unemployment fell in Germany last month, the government reported Tuesday, but the decline fell short of the breakthrough that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had hoped for to give his struggling re-election campaign a boost before the Sept. 27 vote.

The number of unemployed workers in August remained stuck above 4 million, Mr. Kohl has predicted for months that the figure would drop below that politically and psychologically important benchmark this year.

The number of idle workers fell by 39,000, to 4,095,000, in August, squeezing the unemployment rate to 10.6 percent from 10.7 percent in July. The figure represents a drop of 277,000 from a year earlier, prompting Mr. Kohl to declare a turnaround in the fight against chronic unemployment.

After adjustments for seasonal factors like the summer flood of unemployed graduates into the job market, the number of Germans out of work declined by 24,000, to 4,197,000, further yet from Mr. Kohl's goal.

The jobs report for August, the last before the election, amounted to Mr. Kohl's final chance to showcase progress on what has become the most burning issue in the campaign.

It was clear from the frequency of Mr. Kohl's predictions that he hoped to push the jobless rate below 4 million before the election, pollsters said. The chancellor, however, had hedged his bets with the vague forecast that unemployment would hit his target "by autumn," avoiding concrete predictions.

The left-leaning opposition seized on the numbers as a chance to "turn this election into a referendum on combating

## Making Baseball History for Generations

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS — Sometimes, everything in sports comes together so perfectly that it almost defies belief. On his father's 61st birthday, Mark

## McGwire and Marises See Record Matched

McGwire blasted his 61st home run of the American baseball season on Monday, then pointed to his dad sitting in the stands as he crossed home plate.

Then, tied with Roger Maris for the all-time single-season homer record, McGwire scooped up the St. Louis Cardinals' batboy — who also happens to be his only child, Matthew — and carried the 10-year-old back toward the dugout, punctuating one of America's sweetest sports moments.

McGwire had tied what is perhaps the most romantic and mythologized of all baseball records on a national holiday — Labor Day — when almost every U.S. worker could flip on the television, undistracted by professional football, and watch him apply his own craft.

great birthday present for my father," said McGwire, who drove a fastball from the Chicago Cubs' pitcher, Mike Morgan, off the facing of the second deck of Busch Stadium inside the left field foul pole in the first inning. With his 430-foot blast, he matched the record Maris set in 1961 so swiftly that he has 19 more games to set a new mark so gaudy that, just a few years ago, it seemed unimaginable.

After the ball left his bat, McGwire threw his hands over his head, willing it to stay fair. He rounded the bases, pumping his fist once, then took four minutes of curtain calls.

"What a feeling that was, I tell you — I don't think I'll ever let go of that moment," said McGwire, who tried to share it by pointing to the sky, tapping his heart several times, then pointing to Maris's family in the stands. "I'd like to point to everybody in the whole world

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## U.S. Warns Iran Over Buildup of Forces

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States expressed serious concern Tuesday about the buildup of Iranian forces on the Afghan border and urged Tehran against military action.

Instead, the State Department said Iran and Afghanistan should solve a dispute over missing Iranians in Afghanistan peacefully with United Nations mediation.

James Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said Iran had deployed "significant numbers of troops and equipment" on its border with Afghanistan and left them there following a military exercise. "So clearly, this is a matter of serious concern, and it's something we're watching extremely closely," he said.

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## EU May Act in Truckers' Dispute on Hours

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Drivers angered by long periods behind the wheel, which they say is perilous as well as fatiguing, disrupted traffic Tuesday at borders across Western Europe. The European Union said it might order a driving limit of an average of 48 hours a week if the dispute were not settled soon. Page 2.

Newstand Prices		
Andorra.....	10.00 FF Lebanon.....	11.3,000
Antilles.....	12.50 FF Morocco.....	16 Dh
Cameroon.....	1.800 CFA Qatar.....	10.00 QR
Egypt.....	1.000 FF Saudi Arabia.....	12.50 FF
France.....	1.100 CFA Senegal.....	1.100 CFA
Gabon.....	2.800 Lire Spain.....	225 Ptas
Italy.....	1.250 CFA Tunisia.....	1.250 Dh
Ivory Coast.....	1.250 JD U.A.E.....	10.00 Dh
Jordan.....	700 FRS U.S. M. (Eur).....	\$1.20
Kuwait.....		





## A Generation Free of Conscription / 'Ivy Leaguers and Street Kids' Served Together

## The Military Draft - U.S. Feels Impact of Its Absence

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the sultry days of late summer a quarter century ago, an apprentice plumber from California named Dwight Elliott Stone was reluctantly making history of a sort. He was completing basic training in the U.S. Army as the last man drafted.

With his induction on June 30, 1973, mandatory military service and conscription ended for American men as the United States abolished the draft after the country withdrew from the Vietnam War.

Since then, a generation of American men has come of age without facing the prospect that the military would order them out of their homes and schools and into uniform for two years or more.

They have been spared the choices that their fathers and grandfathers faced: Wait to be drafted or enlist in hopes of a better assignment? Join the Peace Corps or become a fireman to postpone and perhaps avoid induction? Marry now or wait? Go to graduate school or get the service obligation over with?

All that ended with the end of the draft. President Richard Nixon came into office in 1969 supporting a switch to an all-volunteer force, and the need for conscripts dwindled as he reduced the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. Only 646 men were drafted in 1973.

Today, young men still must register with the government's Selective Service system when they turn 18 — just in case. But in the absence of a major war, a renewed draft is unlikely.

The volunteer armed forces of today are different organizations from those of 1973: smaller, better educated, more technologically advanced and much more dependent on women to fill essential jobs.

Those impacts on the military have been well-documented. But scholars are also trying to assess the effects of the end of the draft on politics, government, society, race and even literature.

Today, government officials and scholars often cite three legacies of the demise of the draft: the gap between civilian lawmakers and the military, the loss of the leveling social influence and the sense of service it imposed, and the impact of abolishing the draft on the poorest Americans.

"I appreciate that the all-volunteer force has been very successful," said Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, an admiral's son who was a navy pilot and a prisoner of war in Vietnam. "But we are raising a generation of not only leaders but middle-income Americans who have never served their country."

"I worry about a greater estrangement, a greater distancing between the Congress, traditional protectors of the military, and the military itself. And I worry about a lack of appreciation for the rigors of military life," Mr. McCain said.

Some analysts believe the military — especially the officer corps — is becoming more politically conservative and more attuned to the religious right as the armed forces become less a reflection of the nation as a whole. Others worry more about losing the military's role as a mixing bowl of young people from different backgrounds.



Elvis Presley, heading for army duty in Europe. 'We are raising a generation of not only leaders but middle-income Americans who have never served their country.'

"The leveling factor, with Ivy Leaguers and street kids together, was valuable in terms of broadening and widening the experience of American youth in contact with people of different class, religion and ethnicity," said Richard Kohn, chairman of the peace, war and defense program at the University of North Carolina.

In Congress, a majority of members now have no military experience. In the House, the proportion of members who were a uniform has declined from 40 percent five years ago to 30 percent. In the Senate, the percentage went down from 61 percent to 48 percent.

There are now more women than men in the Peace Corps, in part because men no longer need to seek shelter from the draft.

In the years between the Korean and Vietnam wars, 60 percent of black men served in the military, while today only 8 percent do so, according to Charles Moskowsky, a specialist in military-civilian relations at Northwestern University.

And the years since have seen a steady decline in interest in the military among young people. In 1990, when students born in 1973 were high school juniors, 32 percent of the young men and women surveyed in the Pentagon's annual "Youth Attitude Tracking Survey" expressed some desire to join the military. In 1993, that figure was down to 25 percent and last year it was 12 percent.

According to Mr. Moskowsky and others, including Julius Beeton Jr., a retired general and former head of Washington, D.C., schools, it is also possible that the end of conscription meant a loss of opportunity for inner-city youths, who are no longer plucked from their neighborhoods and thrust into an institution that demands discipline and learning.

Through most of its history, the United States had con-

scription only in wartime. But after Pearl Harbor, the draft existed almost continuously for more than 30 years.

Conscription was abolished briefly as the nation demobilized after World War II but was reinstated by Congress in 1948. Between then and 1973, 4.2 million men were drafted.

Millions more, facing the prospect of certain induction, volunteered or joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps, lengthening their active-duty time but serving as officers. Many joined the Reserves or National Guard, cutting active-duty time to six months but extending their service liability to six years.

Willie Mays was drafted after his rookie year with the New York Giants and missed the next two baseball seasons. Elvis Presley was drafted and sent to Germany.

Muhammad Ali, then known as Cassius Clay, was stripped of his heavyweight boxing title for refusing to be inducted because of his opposition to the Vietnam War. His conviction for draft evasion was overturned by the Supreme Court.

In basic training, draftees and volunteers served together. Men of every racial, economic, educational and geographic background were scooped up and turned into soldiers about eight weeks under drill sergeants who did not permit any attention deficit.

Ivy Leaguers — including the young Al Gore — and high school dropouts alike learned to march in step and on cadence. Barracks life was crude and crowded, language was vulgar and pay was minimal.

Especially during the Vietnam War, the draft — or opposition to it — was the defining political experience for many young men. Go or resist? Flee the country? Demonstrate and burn draft cards?

As draft calls increased during the Vietnam buildup of the late 1960s, many young men with wealth or connections — including Bill Clinton — contributed to the politicizing of the draft by finding ways to avoid military service. They stayed in school until they reached the age of 26, beyond draft age; took shelter in a locally protected job as a teacher or police officer, or found a safe, stay-at-home National Guard unit, the route chosen by Dan Quayle, the former vice president.

Mr. Moskowsky, who was drafted right after his senior year at Princeton, says military service does matter in Congress "because if you never served, you become either hostile or obsequious to the military."

But there appears to be no pattern of leadership or political behavior that can be directly related to whether an individual officerholder has military experience.

President Clinton's avoidance of the draft, for example, was an issue in his first campaign. But he beat one war hero, George Bush, in 1992 and another, Bob Dole, in 1996.

Jimmy Carter was an officer on a nuclear submarine, but his presidency was undone at least in part by a botched military raid to free U.S. hostages in Tehran.

"There's no easy connection," said Adam Yarmolinsky, author of "The Military Establishment."

If politicians had military experience, they might be more in favor of active intervention abroad, or they might be less, he said. Also, having had experience "as an ordinary GI" is nothing like having had experience as a three-star senior officer, he added.

## Truckers Protest; EU May Order Limit on Hours

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As truck drivers staged a disruptive day of protest across much of Europe, the European Commission said Tuesday it would introduce a bill to restrict truckers' workweeks to an average of 48 hours unless employers and unions reached an accord by the end of September.

The drivers circled trucks into blockades at several border crossings to dramatize their demand for better working conditions and fewer hours.

The blockades held up freight traffic at several points, but in most cases the truckers allowed private automobiles to pass.

Drivers in Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal joined the protest. The most militant actions were in France, where trucks have twice blockaded the nation's highways in the last two years, creating havoc.

The French unions are concerned that a full deregulation of the road haulage market in the European Union on July 1 will undermine the gains they achieved in their strike last year, exposing them to even more competition in a business that, by many estimates, is already cutthroat.

The deregulation means that trucks from any European Union member country can pick up and deliver loads in France or any other EU nation.

The French truckers blockaded frontier crossing points into Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland and also held up traffic at the English Channel.

The strike was organized as a global event by the London-based International Transport Workers' Federation.

It said truckers in many parts of the world, including the United States, were expected to hand out leaflets drawing attention to their long hours behind the wheel.

The federation asserts that long hours are dangerous for the truckers and other road users.

"The road transport industry is a dangerous place to be; there is the equivalent of the Swissair tragedy every month," said Danny Bryan of the British Transport and General Workers Union. He was referring to the airliner crash last week into the Atlantic off Canada, in which 229 passengers and crew were killed.

Rene Duham, a spokesman for the Force Ouvriere union in France said that despite gains last year, many French truck drivers were obliged by their employers to work more than 60 hours a week, causing dangerous fatigue.

"There is a European Union law on working hours," he said. "We want it to be properly implemented."

In fact, truckers form the largest group excluded from the EU's Working Time Directive, enacted in 1993, which legislates a maximum 48-hour workweek for most workers.

The European Commission originally called for all workers to be covered by the directive. But under pressure from employers' organizations, governments excluded several sectors, including transport.

The commission, the EU's executive, said it hoped employers and unions could reach a Europe-wide agreement to extend the directive to transport workers at a meeting Sept. 18.

Neil Kinnock, the commissioner for transport and Paddy Flynn, the commissioner for social affairs, said the commission "recognizes the strength of feeling behind this current protest."

Barbara Nolan, a commission spokeswoman, said the proposals would include a demand for an average workweek of 48 hours for all transport workers — including adequate time for loading and unloading freight or supervising the boarding and disembarking of passengers, cleaning and maintaining vehicles, carrying out safety inspections and doing paperwork.

She said the commission proposals would allow drivers to work up to 60 hours a week provided they did not exceed an average of 48 hours in any four-month period.

If adopted, she said, the proposals would become European law applicable at national level in every member country.

## Swissair Jet's Final Data May Be Lost

By Don Phillips  
and Steven Pearlstein  
Washington Post Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Investigators probing the cause of the crash of Swissair Flight 111 said that the flight-data recorder recovered from the sea appeared to contain a wealth of useful data but none from the crucial minutes as the plane began its rapid descent into the waters of the North Atlantic.

Vic Gerden, chief investigator for the Transportation Safety Board of Canada, said the initial reading from the computer chips inside the flight-data recorder showed no readings after the plane descended below 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) — about the altitude when the pilot declared an emergency to air traffic controllers, his last radio

transmission before the MD-11 jetliner crashed Wednesday night, killing all 229 persons on board.

The "black box" recording ended at about the same time as the plane's radar transponder quit, five to six minutes before the plane hit the water.

Up to that point, "there is a good likelihood we will have good data," Mr. Gerden said, adding there is now a "strong possibility" investigators will find a probable cause.

The discovery, made after the first of two crucial flight recorders was unsealed at the safety board's laboratories in Ottawa, added further evidence that the plane may have lost electrical power as the cockpit crew was maneuvering the plane to make an emergency landing at Halifax International Airport.

On Monday, divers also reported lo-

cating signals from the second key piece of evidence — the cockpit voice recorder — near where the data recorder was retrieved. But bad weather forced suspension of the search late Monday, and a forecast of winds from the southeast of up to 30 knots — about 35 mph — led the Canadian Navy to suspend operations until at least Wednesday morning.

The cockpit voice recorder contains the last 30 minutes of cockpit conversations and sounds, while the flight-data recorder contains a detailed 25-hour history of more than 100 aircraft movements, engine condition, control inputs and systems such as the air conditioning, cabin and lavatory smoke detectors and air conditioners.

The chief superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Steve Duncan, said that video shot by underwater cameras had shown human remains, and the chief investigator said additional resources had been brought in to help speed their recovery. But out of sensitivity to the relatives of the victims, the chief investigator declined to make public further details about the number of bodies or whether they were largely intact.

Many of the relatives and friends began leaving Halifax on Monday, knowing it could be months before remains are identified and returned to them for burial. Special charter flights have been scheduled daily to New York and Switzerland and are expected to continue through the week, even as some relatives are only now arriving to begin the process of receiving briefings on the investigation and visiting the crash site off Peggy's Cove.

The giant rocks around the lighthouse at Peggy's Cove are now strewn with bouquets and wreaths left by family members and local residents in memory of the 229 passengers and crew who died as the Swissair jet attempted to negotiate an emergency landing at Halifax International Airport.

Although only two Canadians were on the flight, bound from New York to Geneva, the entire country seems to have embraced its role as rescuer, comforter and investigator of the tragedy.

On Wednesday, Prime Minister Jean Chretien is scheduled to head the list of dignitaries at a memorial service at Peggy's Cove.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Swiss World Airways Cleared for Takeoff

GENEVA (Reuters) — Swiss World Airways was given government clearance Tuesday to begin operations. It said it would make its inaugural flight from Geneva to Newark Airport, near New York, on Thursday.

The final clearance from the Office of Civil Aviation in Bern came almost nine months after SWA, set up in 1996 with financial support from the Geneva City Council and private investors, had originally planned to make its maiden journey. To win approval, SWA had to demonstrate that it had a sound financial basis enabling it to maintain operations for at least a year and that a high level of maintenance was assured.

The airline, which says it does not aim to be a competitor for the national flag carrier Swissair, has only one plane: a Boeing 767 with 160 seats leased from an Australian company. It hopes to have more planes soon.

Starting Thursday, the airline will operate six flights a week between Geneva's Cointrin International Airport and Newark International.

Air France began its third weekly flight between Paris and Shanghai. The flight leaves Paris on Wednesdays and returns from Shanghai on Thursdays, complementing existing flights that leave the French capital Mondays and Tuesdays and return the following days. (AFP)

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	21/10	15/10	Almaty	20/10	20/10	15/10
Amsterdam	21/10	21/10	15/10	Bangkok	30/10	30/10	25/10
Antwerp	21/10	21/10	15/10	Beijing	20/10	20/10	15/10
Athens	21/10	21/10	15/10	Bombay	30/10	30/10	25/10
Batavia	21/10	21/10	15/10	Buenos Aires	20/10	20/10	15/10
Bombay	30/10	30/10	25/10	Calcutta	30/10	30/10	25/10
Buenos Aires	20/10	20/10	15/10	Chengdu	20/10	20/10	15/10
Calcutta	30/10	30/10	25/10	Chongqing	20/10	20/10	15/10
Chengdu	20/10	20/10	15/10	Cebu	30/10	30/10	25/10
Chongqing	20/10	20/10	15/10	Colon	30/10	30/10	25/10
Cebu	30/10	30/10	25/10	Hankow	20/10	20/10	15/10
Colon	30/10	30/10	25/10	Hong Kong	30/10	30/10	25/10
Hankow	20/10	20/10	15/10	Jaipur	30/10	30/10	25/10
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Kuala Lumpur	30/10	30/10	25/10	Medan	30/10	30/10	25/10
Manila	30/10	30/10	25/10	Osaka	20/10	20/10	15/10
Medan	30/10	30/10	25/10	Perth	20/10	20/10	15/10
Osaka	20/10	20/10	15/10	Port of Spain	30/10	30/10	25/10
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Port of Spain	30/10	30/10	25/10	Shanghai	20/10	20/10	15/10
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By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — These could be heady times indeed for Russia's post-Soviet Communists, if only someone could say what a post-Soviet Communist was.

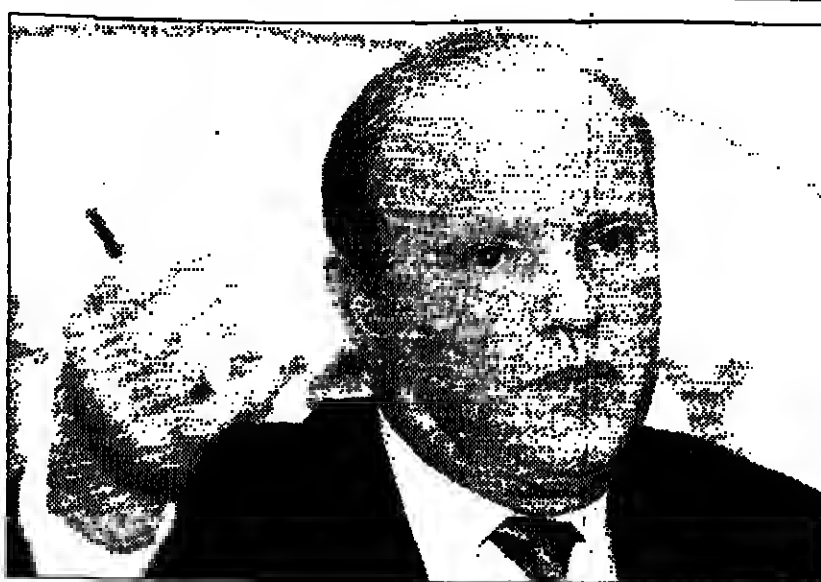
The Communist Party that controls Russia's Parliament used to crumble under President Boris Yeltsin's glare. Not now — this week, it holds ransom his choice of Viktor Chernomyrdin as prime minister, threatening to bring the government and perhaps the nation to their knees unless the party regains some of the power it squandered seven years ago.

But beyond capturing power, it is not clear to the Communists themselves what is to be done.

Some unreconstructed radicals yearn to oust Mr. Yeltsin's regime and restore the monopolistic control of Soviet days. Some want state control of major industries and banks but would leave part of the private sector untouched. Some are so house-trained that Mr. Yeltsin long ago invited them to join his cabinet.

Even the party leader in the lower house of Parliament, Gennadi Zyuganov, spoke approvingly in a radio interview last month of the anti-crisis program once mounted by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"They're struggling between two major ambitions," said Boris Makarenko, deputy director of the Center for



Gennadi Zyuganov at first seemed to sign off on the Chernomyrdin appointment as prime minister, then denounced it, then seemed open to compromise. But on Sunday, he charged that Chernomyrdin "spits at all the Soviet history," and he accused him of seeking his own interests instead of the state's.

Political Technologies, a research organization in Moscow. "One is to become a legitimate part of this political regime and play by the constitutional rules. And the second ambition is to undo this regime and restore the Soviet Communists."

"This is not only a division between factions or fragments of the party," he said, "but inside the soul of each of the members."

As a practical matter, they do not seem right now to have much of a choice. The Communist Party holds more than 30 percent of the seats in the State Duma, twice that of its closest rival, but virtually nobody believes it could win a majority in a presidential election or restore Soviet rule by force.

Seventy-four years of misrule left the party with a besmirched name among average citizens that not even the current disastrous situation has erased. Its base is middle-aged or elderly, party members of habit rather than ideology, who are dying off in greater numbers with each passing day.

The party casts itself as the voice of the disenfranchised — Russia's boom market, for sure — but even there, powerful men like Alexander Lebed, the former army general and Siberian governor, and the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov, have siphoned away loyalists.

That leaves playing by the constitution, and for the moment the party is holding a strong hand. Besides a choice of several cabinet ministers and a voice in economic policy, the Communists' principal demand in the present standoff with Mr. Yeltsin is a rewrite of the Russian Constitution, shifting the nation away from an all-powerful president toward parliamentary democracy.

In a parliamentary democracy, the largest political party has the greatest sway over policy. And for all their

faults, the Communists have the largest and deepest political organization in all of Russia, with branches in the smallest towns, unions and factories.

That backdoor approach to regaining authority could give the Communists real authority in setting Russian policy. On the other hand, this week's brinkmanship could also prove disastrous if Mr. Yeltsin dissolves the Parliament and forces elections that reduce the Communists' plurality — something experts say is entirely possible.

Even if the Communists gain new influence, the question that not even they seem able to answer is what they would do with it.

The party's official program, published on a World Wide Web that Leonid Brezhnev would never have tolerated, states in unambiguously Soviet terms that "the principal struggle between capitalism and socialism under whose mark the 20th century progressed is not resolved."

But then Alexander Kuvayev, a Communist deputy from Moscow, sounded Tuesday more like a Chamber of Commerce initiate: "They say we'll nationalize all private property. That's not true. We'll only nationalize that which was illegally privatized."

"We won't touch apartments, garden plots, small business," he added. "Small business must develop."

Mr. Zyuganov, the Communist leader in the lower house of Parliament, or Duma, first seemed to sign off on Mr. Chernomyrdin's appointment, then denounced it, then seemed open to compromise. But on Sunday he said that Mr. Chernomyrdin "spits at all the Soviet history" and accused him of seeking his own interests instead of the state's.

Russian experts say his back-and-forth only mirrors the party's own confusion.

Far from the look-alike visages of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras, the Russian Communists in Parliament count among their ranks a millionaire banker, three cosmonauts, a leading film actor and an instigator of treason charges against the former Communist

leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Zyuganov, generally seen as pragmatic, spends much of his time trying to juggle their interests. In particular, he has to tend to the needs of the party's hard core of Soviet holdovers while working closely enough with the government to maintain at least some influence.

The Communists, analysts here say, continue to talk of working within a democratic and capitalist system. But their refusal to throw in the towel on the Soviet experiment, even after Mr. Zyuganov's handy defeat by Mr. Yeltsin in the last presidential election, has helped marginalize them among voters.

Some Communists say they are being true to the faith. "The backbone of the ideology has remained the communist one, and all attempts to impose a social democratic ideology are not acceptable," said Yuri Chinkov, a Communist deputy from the depressed coal-mining region of Kemerovo.

Mr. Makarenko, for one, sees some evidence of change. Since the last election, the Parliament's Communists have become less obstructionist and have begun acting more like a democratic opposition, he said. Less noticed is the election, with Communist backing, of some 30 regional governors whose leadership is mostly indistinguishable from more moderate officials. "They're by and large playing by the same rules as the political elite," he said.

Then again, being lumped in with the rest of the elite has its perils as well. Only three weeks ago, the Communists' natural allies — Russia's independent trade unions — said their workers would not cooperate with Mr. Zyuganov and other Communist Duma members who have called for a national day of protest on Oct. 7.

Though Communists control the Parliament, deputies failed to adopt a single socially significant law in the interests of workers, the head of the unions, Andrei Isayev, told the Interfax news service. "It is shameful to expect hungry people to play as extras in the officials' game under the cover of creating a popular trust of government."

## 'Real IRA' Vows Permanent Cease-Fire

Pledge by Splinter Group Comes After Bombing in August That Killed 28

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

BELFAST — The Roman Catholic terrorist group that killed 28 people in a bomb attack in Omagh three weeks ago said Tuesday that it had permanently ended its campaign of violence.

The statement by the Real IRA, a splinter group of the Irish Republican Army, meant that with one exception, all paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland, Catholic and Protestant, were now observing cease-fires.

The curtailment of violence improved the atmosphere in which the politicians of this predominantly Protestant British province will try to enact the provisions of a peace agreement approved last spring by the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority.

The agreement, which was approved in referendums here and in the Irish Republic to the south, envisions reforms that will give the minority more political power and will give the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic more influence in northern affairs.

The 14-month cease-fire by the main IRA has allowed the peace effort to move forward. But smaller groups, like the Real IRA, continued their violence because they perceived the peace agreement as a sellout of Republican principles because it did not establish a united Ireland, run from Dublin.

"I hope that this is now a complete end to all our violence," said John Hume, the mainstream Catholic leader who initiated the peace effort six years ago in talks with Gerry Adams, the president of the IRA's political arm, Sinn Féin. He said, as he has repeatedly, that it was time to build a new society in a peaceful atmosphere.

"All of us involved in the political process must now dedicate all our energies towards building new political institutions which will be an eternal monument to the victims of our troubles," Mr. Hume said.

Officials here and in Dublin welcomed the Real IRA statement. The group comprises about 50 operatives, including men who were bomb experts for the IRA. The only terrorist group that has not declared a cease-fire is the Continuity IRA, also an IRA splinter. Officials say the group has not been active in recent months and the police denied a claim by the group that it had attacked a police car last week.

Prime Minister Bertie Ahern of Ireland said of the cease-fire, "This does nothing for the people who were killed in Omagh or for the relatives of the victims."

He said the Irish government would continue to search for the terrorists who planted the 500-pound bomb in Omagh, in the center of the province, on Aug. 15. And he suggested that the government would be helped by the package of new laws the Parliament approved last week, which were designed to make it easier for the police and courts to imprison suspects in terrorist cases.

"I think the cease-fire is to do with the new legislation and the outcry of the people over the atrocity," Mr. Ahern said. Members of the parliamentary opposition in Dublin had asked why, if the new laws changing rules of evidence in favor of prosecutors were needed to control terrorism, they had not been proposed until after the Omagh attack.

### BRIEFLY

#### Yugoslavs Maintain Flights To EU Nations Despite Ban

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav national carrier JAT kept flying to European Union countries despite a EU ban that took effect Tuesday.

Adding to the confusion, Britain announced it could carry out the embargo only after a year because of a 1959 agreement requiring it to give 12 months' notice before canceling flights.

The EU said Sunday that it would prohibit flights by JAT to its 15 member countries in response to the crackdown by Yugoslav and Serbian forces on ethnic Albanians fighting for independence in Serbia's southern Kosovo Province.

JAT said its flights would continue to EU countries until it received an official notification about the ban from each member country. (AP)

#### Greeks Cite Airspace Violations

ATHENS — Greece complained Tuesday that Turkish warplanes had violated its airspace and international air traffic regulations in areas controlled by Greek civil aviation authorities. Turkey denied the claim.

An air force spokesman, Colonel Kosmas Vouras, said a total of 26 Turkish fighter jets had violated airspace seven times and the Athens flight region 14 times late Monday.

"The allegations are totally untrue," the Turkish Foreign Ministry responded, reporting that its air force was carrying out "its routine activities" within international airspace.

Greece says its national airspace extends to 10 miles but Turkey recognizes only 6, leading to frequent claims of violations by Athens. (AP)

#### Italy's Kidnap Deals Defended

ROME — Adding fuel to a national debate over how to stop Italy's kidnapping plague, the Italian interior minister has defended prosecutors who promised leaner prisoners terms to mobsters in exchange for help in winning a hostage's freedom.

In an interview published Tuesday in the Rome daily La Repubblica, the minister, Giorgio Napolitano, said that investigators who secured the release last week of a wealthy Milan businesswoman, Alessandra Sgarrella, had acted "within the limits of the law."

The Milan prosecutor, Alberto Nobili, said Sunday that he had negotiated with members of the 'ndrangheta, a Calabrian organized crime syndicate. Mr. Nobili said he had persuaded mobsters to tell what they knew about the kidnapping by pledging to reduce their sentences.

There have been nearly 700 kidnappings in Italy since 1970. Opposition leaders have criticized investigators in the Sgarrella case and called on Mr. Napolitano to tell Parliament how it had been handled. (AP)

#### Scalfaro Puts Off Moscow Trip

MOSCOW — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro of Italy has postponed a planned trip to Russia in mid-September, the Kremlin said Tuesday.

Mr. Scalfaro had been expected to visit Moscow from Sept. 13 to Sept. 16 or 17. President Boris Yeltsin paid a state visit to Italy in February. New dates will be arranged in the near future, a spokesman said. (Reuters)

## Tax Cut, Then New Tax, Then Rome Apologizes

Reuters

ROME — Finance Minister Vincenzo Visco has apologized to Italians after admitting that reimbursements of a hated Eurotax will be all but canceled out by a new levy.

"The minister has made an unforgettable spectacle of himself," Gianfranco Fini, leader of the far-right National Alliance party, said Tuesday. "First he said that what the opposition was maintaining was colossal foolishness. Now he's had to admit that he is the fool."

"This is a government that continues raising taxes and making a fool of Italians," Mr. Fini added.

The news that rebates of the "tax for Europe" would begin in December turned to fury as Italy's lowest earners realized that their year-end paychecks now seem likely to shrink.

Less than a week ago, Mr. Visco announced that employees and pensioners would get back 60 percent of the Eurotax at the end of 1998. The tax was imposed last year to help whip the economy into shape for monetary union.

But the rightist press began reporting that what the state was refunding with one hand, it was reclaiming with the other, in the form of an extra tax for needy regions.

"That meant workers would either take home less than usual in December, or find that their effective tax rebate was far less than expected, the reports said."

Pierferdinando Casini, leader of a centrist party, the Christian Democratic Center, said that his group, part of the opposition center-right Freedom Alliance, would discuss whether to call for a vote of confidence in Mr. Visco.

"If this were a serious country, Minister Visco would already have resigned," Mr. Casini said.

The regions tax was supposed to have been deducted from monthly pay throughout the year. But for reasons that remain unclear, this did not happen.

Taxpayers are to be relieved of the entire sum of the regions tax, equivalent to 0.5 percent of salary, in December, when they are to get back 60 percent of their Eurotax payments.

### Note to Readers

The color advertisement appearing below from Swissair was pre-printed prior to the tragic accident last week of Swissair Flight 111. However, because of the pre-printing of this and other color advertisements on following pages, there was no way, physically, to withdraw or replace the airline advertisement in the immediate aftermath of the tragedy. Swissair and the International Herald Tribune hope that readers will understand and not be offended by the publication of the advertisement at this time. We truly regret this unfortunate coincidence.

I first, we took her for one of those young managers from Pudong, the industrial satellite just outside Shanghai. But she turned out to be an electronics specialist with a perfect command of English who wanted to talk to our navigator. Shirley, one of our flight attendants, brought her a pot of tea and said something in perfect P'u-ting hua. And, suddenly, the sun rose over seat F in row 7.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Iranian Forces End Exercises But Will Stay Near Border

TEHRAN — Iran announced the end of its 70,000-man military maneuvers near Afghanistan on Monday but said the troops that took part would stay in the tense eastern border area.

The exercises had raised fears of direct conflict between Tehran and the Taliban movement that controls Kabul and most of the rest of Afghanistan.

Although both the government in Tehran and the Taliban movement espouse radical forms of Islam, they are on hostile terms. Tension has risen since the disappearance last month of 11 Iranian diplomats and an Iranian journalist in the northern Afghan city of Mazar-i-Sharif. The city was captured by Taliban forces on Aug. 8.

The London-based human rights organization Amnesty International said that the diplomats were reported to have been killed when Taliban guards entered the Iranian consulate in the city. It accused Taliban of the massacre of thousands of civilians in Mazar-i-Sharif, most of them Shiites from Afghanistan's Hazara ethnic minority. The Iranian regime, which is made up of Shiite clerics, has presented itself as a protector of Shiites worldwide.

Yahya Rahim Safavi, commander of the Revolutionary Guards, said on Iranian television Monday that the maneuvers near the border had been a success.

"In order to reinforce deterrent power against foreign threats, the operating forces will remain in the area," he said. "The Islamic Republic will strongly defend its national interests against foreign threats."

He made no direct reference to the tension between Iran and Taliban.

The elite Revolutionary Guards used live ammunition in the exercises last week, which included air and land operations. They were the largest maneuvers in northeast Iran since the Islamic Revolution in 1979. But the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, told the Tehran Times on Sunday that there would be "no confrontation with Taliban."

Hashemi Rafsanjani, the former president of Iran who heads the Expediency Council, which advises Ayatollah Khamenei, said Monday in an interview with the newspaper Ettelaat that Iran was trying to resolve the problem of the missing Iranians "wisely and prudently, in a carefully considered manner."



Mary Robinson, the UN human rights commissioner, right, riding an escalator in Beijing on Tuesday with Gu Xiulan, center, vice president of the All China Women's Federation. The woman on the left is unidentified.

## UN Official, in Beijing, Hears Blunt Rights Talk

By Michael Laris  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A group of Chinese legal scholars has given the UN human rights commissioner, Mary Robinson, a blunt, closed-door briefing on the state of freedom and civil rights in China, with one scholar speaking out against the large number of executions here and another obliquely criticizing China's vast labor camp system, participants said.

In a related development, Mrs. Robinson said Monday that a senior Foreign Ministry official told her that the Beijing government intended to sign the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by late November. Acceptance of the rigorous international agreement by China, Mrs. Robinson said, would embody an "immediate obligation to respect and ensure all relevant rights."

The scholars who met with Mrs. Robinson were assembled by the government from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the country's most prestigious research center. In remarks after meeting with them, Mrs. Robinson

said she was pleased by the candor with which the death penalty issue had been discussed. "It's very encouraging and already indicates a commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights," she said.

That such prominent legal scholars would speak so candidly to the top UN human rights emissary on her first day of official meetings here is a sign both of their confidence in China's current political atmosphere and of the intellectual ferment bubbling beneath the surface of Chinese officialdom.

In an interview after the three-hour session, the critic of capital punishment, Hu Yunteng, said he had told Mrs. Robinson that China severely overused the death penalty. "I don't approve of our nation continuing to have so many executions," said Mr. Hu, a senior criminal law researcher at the academy.

Chinese courts sentenced more than 3,000 people to death in 1997, and the majority of them have already been executed, according to Catherine Baber, an Amnesty International researcher based in Hong Kong.

[China executed at least 1,876 people last year, fewer than in 1996 but more than the rest of the world combined, Amnesty International said in a report scheduled for release Wednesday.]

Mrs. Robinson also heard an academy scholar present a relatively balanced discussion of China's "re-education-through-labor" system, which allows the government to sentence people without trial, according to discussion participants.

In her concluding remarks, which reporters were allowed to hear, Mrs. Robinson thanked the scholar for reminding her that there are "administrative procedures that may be harsher than judicial procedures," a distinction central to understanding China's human rights problems.

When Mrs. Robinson arrived here Sunday, a group of 116 political dissidents released a letter calling for her to pressure the Beijing government to dismantle the re-education-through-labor system. It is an important issue because the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights calls for the abolition of imprisonment without trial, a demand China may not accept even after it ratifies the agreement, according to a lawyer who took part in the meeting.

The death penalty is one of China's most sensitive human rights topics, and its prominence in the meeting was unexpected, especially since a U.S. human rights activist asserted last week that new Chinese legal procedures had reduced the number of executions.

## From UN to Energy Department: All in a Day's Work

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — For the last few weeks, Bill Richardson has been trying to do two apparently unresolvable jobs as the Clinton administration's new energy secretary and the government's representative to the United Nations.

That should end Friday when Mr. Richardson — a politician turned diplomat who has been about the most genial envoy this diplomatic bathhouse has seen in a generation — resigns his UN assignment. But informally, he said over breakfast early one morning before catching yet another shuttle flight, there is no rupture involved.

"One of the major goals I have is to give the Energy Department more international visibility," he said. "I'm going to do a lot of travel, a lot of retail energy diplomacy, beef up my international department there."

He has new friends to help him. "There are a lot of issues in the energy area that involve the Russians: plutonium disposition, uranium agreements and nuclear safety, nuclear weapons safety," he said. "A lot of the Energy Department relationship is Russian, and I got to know a lot of the players."

Two years of experience — on Iraq and the Gulf area, the source of much of the oil the United States uses; on the spread of nuclear weapons; on reactor safety; on trying to bring North Korea into an agreement on nuclear energy; on the global climate — can be applied in his new job, he said.

At the United Nations, diplomats who were initially frosty at having a politician — a former Democratic congressman from New Mexico — thrust on them by Washington seem to have come to appreciate a style that is zany by UN standards.

He is known to have referred to a distinguished diplomat as "what's his name" and to have worn khakis and a blazer into the Security Council.

In contrast to Madeleine Albright, who was rushed through the corridors of the United Nations with an important-looking phalanx of protective aides when she represented the United States before becoming secretary of state, Mr. Richardson ambles around, joking in English and Spanish with reporters. The faces of other U.S. diplomats reveal a flicker of panic when he steps up to a microphone.

Twenty-eight nations have lined up to give him farewell dinners. He admits he gets a lot of attention because he is perceived as being close to President Bill Clinton. Ambassadors also know he may be Al Gore's running mate in two years. Also, people genuinely like him.

Still, Mr. Richardson has had a tough tenure. Respect for the United States, which is crippling the organization by withholding its dues, is at an all-time low. Americans are losing good positions within the organization, and Washington may forfeit its General Assembly vote if it falls too far behind in its payments. The chosen replacement for Mr. Richardson, Richard Holbrooke, has not yet been formally presented to the Senate by the White House for confirmation.

In this environment the administration, supersensitive to political swings, has thrown proposals at the Security Council without prior consultation and changed policies without warning, most recently on Iraq.

John Weston, who retired this summer as Britain's representative, pointed to a sudden announcement by Washington early this year that the Security Council would be asked to set up a Cambodian war crimes tribunal.

"It's a bit silly to come out with this one fine day without having thought through the idea," he said. "This requires talking in the corridors. Launching the idea cold is to court problems."

For Europeans now trying to think as one within the European Union, the Lone Ranger behavior of Washington is easy to criticize. Europe's brightest diplomats are often steered into careers in international organizations, and prime ambassadorial assignments like the United Nations do not go to political appointees.

Mr. Richardson says he understands and appreciates this after his experiences.

"The United States needs to better train its diplomats to participate in multilateral fora," he said in diplomatese, "because the multilateral fora for the challenges that lie ahead for the United States are going to be very important: nuclear proliferation, ethnic wars, international terrorism, the plight of women, global climate change, refugees. It would make sense to give American diplomats tours — almost a requirement — to serve in a multilateral framework to learn the give and take of multilateral diplomacy."

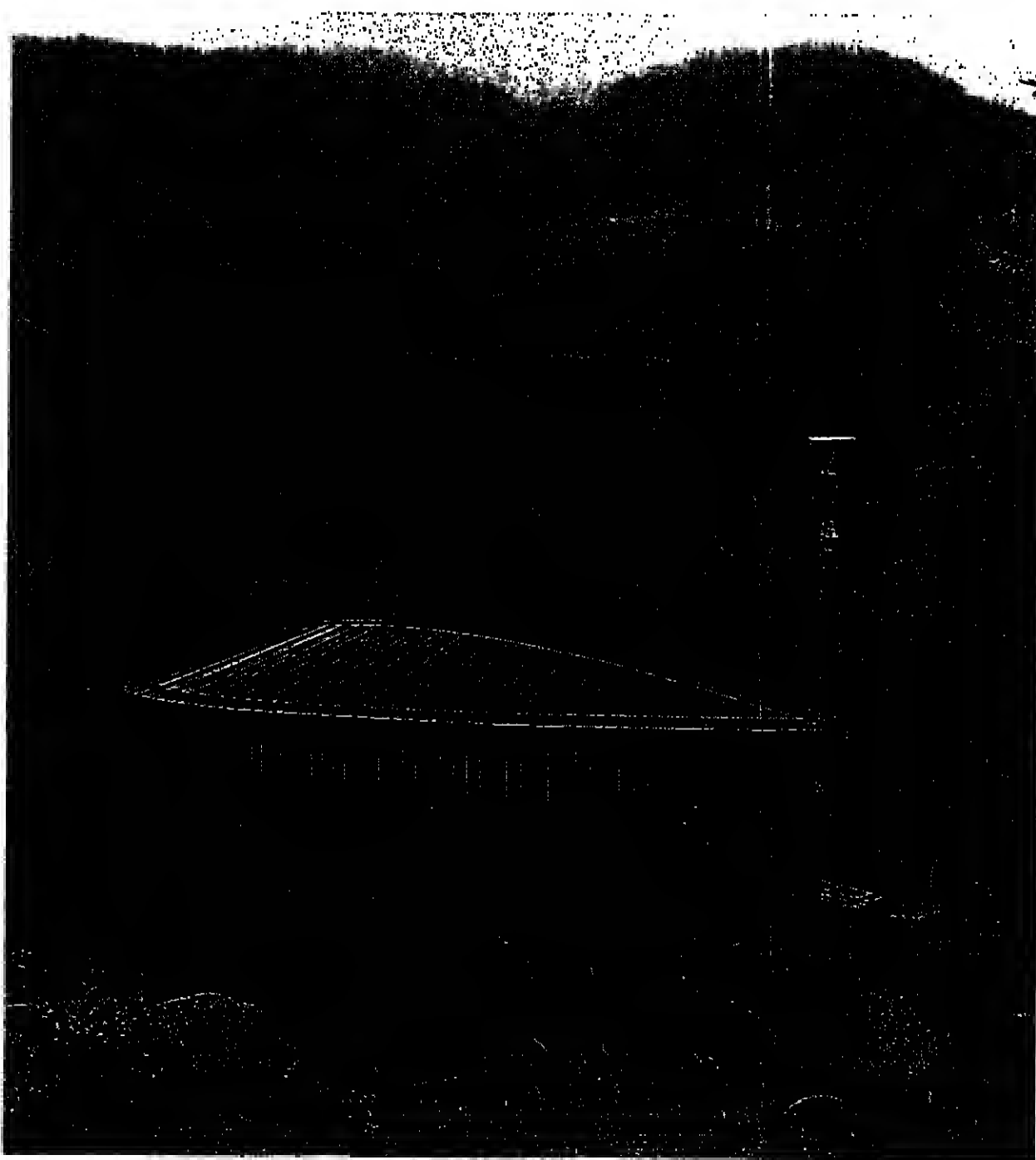
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The thermal baths at Vals, Switzerland, where steam and shafts of light remind us of the thermas of the Ancients.

The little boat-shaped chapel sitting in a field at Siemung, Switzerland, where a coat of shingles provides the interior with a comforting aroma of wood.



Carlsberg

Congratulations to Peter Zumthor, who has been awarded the Carlsberg Architectural Prize 1998.

Mr Zumthor was chosen from a list of nominees consisting of 25 internationally acclaimed architects, nominated by the international architectural press.

The international Jury consisting of six prominent architectural experts, wrote in its recommendation:

"Light and its proper handling, dramatic or delicately graded, is a key element in all his work. It is always handled with imagination and innovation, but his buildings are deeply sensual at many levels and play upon the senses of smell, touch and hearing as well as sight."

The Carlsberg Architectural Prize is worth ECU 200,000, which makes it the largest architectural prize in the world.



Mr Zumthor, 55, who originally trained as a cabinetmaker, is known for incorporating the highest qualities of craftsmanship in his buildings. His works embrace a wide spectrum of shapes and materials.

سكنيا من الصلح



## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Burma Steps Up Arrests of Dissident Party Members

By Thomas Crampton  
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Burma's military government widened its crackdown on the opposition Tuesday, detaining a further 110 members of the National League for Democracy, the party said in a statement.

The government has now detained a total of 220 party members since Sunday, following Kyi's calls to convene a Parliament elected in 1990, the party said. Daw Aung San San Kyi's party won the parliamentary election in a landslide victory, but the government has refused to recognize the results.

The highest ranking United States diplomat in Burma requested a meeting with top government officials Monday to protest the arrests, asking for an immediate release of the

prisoners, the U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

The Burmese government said in a statement that convening Parliament would threaten national security and that it had "invited" certain league members to stay at government guest houses.

Diplomats and analysts in Rangoon said that with both sides refusing to compromise, arrests would continue and the crackdown would very likely spread.

"Sun Kyi has taken a do-or-die stance over Parliament this time," one diplomat said. "We're in for a critically tense few weeks." Since July Daw Aung San San Kyi has increased pressure on the military government by making four high profile attempts to break a government-imposed travel ban.

Stopped each time by military roadblocks as she tried to leave the capital, Daw Aung San

Sun Kyi spent up to a week waiting in her car. On one occasion she was forcibly driven back home by military officials.

In recent clandestine speeches broadcast on the Burmese language service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Daw Aung San Sun Kyi has affirmed her determination to confront the government but has stopped short of calling for mass protests.

Diplomats and analysts said Daw Aung San Sun Kyi's unwavering call to convene Parliament could lead the government to outlaw the National League for Democracy and generalize the crackdown.

"She is clearly gunning for a confrontation that will allow the international community to jump to her defense by imposing further sanctions," one diplomat said. "So far the only sanctions are against investment. They could also add trade and financial sanctions as well

as reducing the level of diplomatic contact." Burma's nascent market economy has been pummeled in the last year by a combination of the regional economic crisis and international condemnation of companies doing business with the regime.

In May 1997, the United States imposed sanctions barring new investment to protest the regime's human rights abuses and on Friday the World Bank announced that following payment defaults it would extend no new loans to the country.

While Burmese authorities are quick to point out that the country survived for decades from the 1960s with virtually no contact with the outside world, diplomats and observers in Rangoon said that by severing links now the regime would have to contend with an angry backlash from people whose expectations of economic development had been raised.

## Cambodian Soldiers Destroy Protest Camp

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Without warning, Cambodian troops ripped down a two-week-old protest campsite just after noon Tuesday, then spent the rest of the day chasing stone-throwing mobs through the streets, flailing at them with sticks and firing automatic weapons into the air.

A number of people were wounded, but no deaths or gunshot wounds were reported, although officers said their troops were firing live ammunition.

The destruction of the tent city, which had become home to hundreds of people supporting the losers in the July parliamentary elections, appeared to break an accord reached hours earlier that would have produced a peaceful end to the sit-in.

The government, led by the incumbent strongman and official winner of the election, Hun Sen, also promised that the leader of the protest, Sam Rainsy, would not be arrested. But Mr. Sam Rainsy remained Tuesday under the protection of the United Nations in the Cambodiana Hotel, where he prepared to spend a second night.

After two hand grenades exploded at his residence early Monday, Mr. Hun Sen had ordered the arrest of his opponents and barred them from leaving the country, but the arrest order was later put on hold. One person was killed and several others wounded Monday when soldiers fired into crowds outside the Cambodiana Hotel.

Mr. Hun Sen made an official statement and there was a sense of anarchy in the streets of the capital.

There was shooting, beating, running, shouting from one street to the next as packs of young men with motorbikes taunted the soldiers and entire families leaned from their balconies to watch. But there was no clear aim to the protests.

Although Mr. Sam Rainsy and the royalist party leader, Norodom Ranariddh, have raised hundreds of complaints about election fraud and intimidation, most assessments by foreign and Cambodian analysts

agree that these irregularities were probably not enough to have changed the overall outcome.

The anger that was evident in the streets Tuesday appeared to be less a reflection of electoral loyalties than of the frustrations and brutalities and poverty brought on by Cambodia's unending violence and political feuding.

There was hatred in the eyes of the young man who pulled his T-shirt up to his neck and dared soldiers to shoot him, and hatred in the eyes of the soldiers who chased him, brandishing iron bars and sticks with nails in them.

The sun was at its hottest and people were dozing after a midday meal when about 100 soldiers and riot police officers with helmets, plastic shields and electric-shock batons advanced into the camp that Mr. Sam Rainsy had dubbed "Democracy Square." The troops shot into the air and a fire truck turned a hose on the blue plastic lean-tos. Whacking at the squatters with their rifle butts, the soldiers drove 1,000 or so people away.

Many of those evicted from the camp formed a crowd outside the royal palace. They were angrier by hundreds of jobless young men.

The day's running battles began under the walls of the palace. The soldiers charged, swinging their staves at the stands of fruit sellers. They began to beat a man dressed all in yellow but released him when the rioters hurled stones at them. The soldiers advanced, beating aside the stones with their plastic shields.

The rioters threw containers filled with gasoline, but they were plastic water bottles and simply created small, brief fires on the asphalt.

Then a volley of automatic gunfire broke out and a United Nations official raised his arms, shouting, "Hold it! Stop! Stop it!" Instead, the soldiers began running toward the rioters, some firing their weapons from their hips.

The mobs soon spread out through the city, but by sunset the streets fell silent as scavengers picked among discarded items in the abandoned protest camp.



A riot policeman ordering away a vendor as mob violence spread Tuesday through Phnom Penh.

## Indonesia Police Hold Off Students

By Cindy Shiner  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — Indonesian security forces sealed off streets around Parliament on Tuesday and unraveled coils of razor wire to keep out demonstrators as President B.J. Habibie warned of the prospect of escalating unrest unless the country's economic situation improved.

A few hundred student protesters demanding lower prices for basic foods sat on the main highway leading to Parliament while more than 500 riot police stood guard nearby. Local news reports said two people were injured late Monday as security forces pushed away protesters who had broken down the gate leading to the Parliament grounds.

Student leaders representing more than 35 universities said they had put off a large demonstration set for Tuesday and were trying to maintain the element of surprise to avoid clashes with the police and military.

One student, Jongki Handianto,

said it was imperative to hold the demonstrations randomly, adding: "We have already seen intelligence men on campus, so we have to be very careful."

His concerns echoed fears that characterized the climate under President Suharto, who was forced from office in May after a period of political upheaval and rioting that claimed at least 1,200 lives in Jakarta. Thousands of protesters occupied the Parliament before Mr. Suharto stepped down.

"Everyone's concerned about this and we're watching this closely," a Western diplomat said. "No one knows whether this has legs or what, but it would be difficult just to write it off. The assumption is that it would continue and spread."

Acknowledging that the unrest could continue, Mr. Habibie said, "If our economic problems cannot be solved within a short time, their influence will be felt in other areas."

Students returned to universities last week after a routine break of

several weeks. They vow to press the demands of the poor, who are suffering the worst effects of Indonesia's year-old economic crisis.

Another student, Basri Baco, said: "If Habibie can't bring down prices, then he should step down. We try to articulate the suffering of the lower classes. We're just a moral force."

On Tuesday, about 200 men stood on the sidewalk beside the student protesters near Parliament. The majority said they were unemployed. About 5 million Indonesians were out of work a year ago, while up to 20 million are expected to be jobless by the end of this year.

"We support the students who demand lower prices, because if prices become stable then our lives will be better," said Iman Subay, an oil worker with three children who lost his job last month.

Indonesians find it difficult to make ends meet as they deplete their cash reserves to buy staple foods whose prices are soaring. Rioting has hit several towns in recent weeks.

## 2 More Are Poisoned in Japan

TOKYO — Two men were hospitalized Tuesday after drinking tainted beverages, and a pesticide was found in two drinks in a vending machine, Kyodo News agency reported. Five people have been killed by such poisonings recently.

In one incident Tuesday, a man in Togane, near Tokyo, became ill after taking a drink from a vending machine. It had been contaminated with a chemical used to protect crops from smog. In another, a man was hospitalized after drinking a beverage bought at a convenience store in Hirakata, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) southwest of Tokyo.

Two bottles left in the dispensing windows of two vending machines in Koriyama, 195 kilometers (120 miles) northeast of Tokyo, were also found to have been tainted with a pesticide. (AP)

## Bombs in Macau Wound Police

MACAU — Two bombs attributed to gangsters exploded Tuesday in the Portuguese enclave of Macau, wounding 4 senior police officers and 10 journalists.

Witnesses said a police officer's car was first blown up. Then, as police and journalists gathered at the scene, a bomb stowed on a nearby parked motorcycle went off.

The police officers and eight of the wounded journalists were hospitalized in stable condition Tuesday. The other journalists were released. (AP)

## For the Record

Kim Jong Il, the North Korean leader, has appointed the nation's top naval commander, Vice Marshal Kim Il Chol, as defense minister, state media reported. (AP)

Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan of China is to visit Washington from Sept. 27 to 29, a Chinese official said Tuesday. (AP)

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN THE NAME OF GOD,  
THE MERCIFUL  
AND THE COMPASSIONATE

A Memorial Service will be held  
on September 13, 1998, at 10 o'clock.

In memory of the late and deeply regretted

**SLEIMAN ALI ABOU TAAM**  
and

**SOUAD HASSAN KHALIL**  
(SAYYED)

who disappeared tragically in the fatal SR 111 accident,  
September 3, 1998.

Their children: Ali and Hicham and Noura.

Brothers of Sleiman: Salem and the late Salim

Sisters of Sleiman: Mariam, Khairiah, Samriyah

and Fatmeh.

Brothers of Souad: Rached, Adel and the late

Alia and Mohammad.

Sisters of Souad: Mariam, Bahia, Najat and the late

Fahima and Nassima.

Verses from The Koran will be recited,  
followed by a funeral oration.

Mosque Al-Hajj Matar Husseiniah,

Airport Highway (between Shalita Round and Airport bridge)

Near the Sharour Establishment, Beirut, Lebanon.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

Mr. Arrigo Lampietti and his companion Alba,

Mr. Elio Lampietti,

Miss Emma Ahedo Salgado,

as well as family and friends both in Switzerland and abroad,  
announce with deep sorrow the loss of

**DARIO LAMPIETTI**

Their son, step-son, brother, fiancé, relative and friend, who perished tragically off the coast of Nova Scotia on September 3rd, 1998, at the age of 34.

A private memorial service was celebrated in Sementina in presence of the close family.

In lieu of flowers, a donation can be made to the Fondation Theodora, a charity in favour of sick children, at Avenue des Baumettes, 1020 Renens, Switzerland, CPP 10-61645-5, SBS GO.549454.0.

Friends will accept this, the only intimation.

Family domicile: Via all'Isola, 1, 6514 Sementina (TI), Switzerland.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

It is with deep sorrow that the management and employees of the EIM group announce the loss of their colleague and friend

**Dario G. Lampietti, Ph. D.**  
Marketing Director

who perished tragically in the airline crash of September 3rd, 1998.

He will forever remain in our hearts.

A memorial service will be held in his honour at the Catholic Church of La Colombière in Nyon (VD), Switzerland on Thursday September 10th, 1998 at 8 pm.

## Ex-No.2's 'Morals Are Not Good,' Mahathir Claims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The deputy prime minister of Malaysia was dismissed for moral reasons, not because he allegedly sold state secrets or differed with his boss over monetary policy, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said Tuesday.

In his first public comments since he dismissed Anwar Ibrahim last week, Mr. Mahathir also said that Mr. Anwar was courting arrest to become a political martyr.

Mr. Anwar was stripped of his posts of deputy prime

minister and finance minister Sept. 2 on allegations ranging from sexual misconduct to leaking state secrets.

He has denied the allegations, saying they are part of a larger conspiracy by the government to undermine his challenge to Mr. Mahathir's 17-year rule. The two have disagreed bitterly over economic policy in recent months.

Growing numbers of supporters have been gathering near Mr. Anwar's Kuala Lumpur home each night to hear speeches from the fired minister. The crowd Tuesday

appeared to number at least 6,000, three times the number that gathered Monday night.

"I have repeatedly explained to the prime minister that the allegations against me are a series of fabricated lies and deceptions," Mr. Anwar told the crowd. "I will absolutely not accept it."

Mr. Mahathir said he had conducted his own investigation into the sexual misconduct allegations against his longtime protégé and had concluded that "there was substance to the allegations."

"His character does not qualify him to be a leader," the prime minister said.

"His morals are not good," he said.

Mr. Mahathir called Mr. Anwar's calls for a reform movement a diversion from the investigation, adding that his former No. 2 "is trying his best to get the government to arrest him, so he will become a martyr."

Mr. Mahathir once wooed Mr. Anwar into his political party.

Since his expulsion from the party, Mr. Anwar has said

he will push for press freedoms and more government openness. He said Tuesday that his previous charges of treason were not directed at Mr. Mahathir, but at the government.

In the impromptu rally at his home late Tuesday, Mr. Anwar unveiled a badge for his planned movement.

"We Support Reform," reads the badge, which was sold to supporters for 3 ringgit (78 cents) apiece.

No one within the governing party had openly challenged Mr. Mahathir's rule before, and the 72-year-old leader was said to be furious.

The sex-related allegations against Mr. Anwar first surfaced in a book, "50 Reasons Why Anwar Cannot Be PM," and range from the groping of women to sodomy.

The police have said they intend to complete their investigations into the charges of sexual misconduct, abuse of power and leaking state secrets before deciding whether to arrest Mr. Anwar.

"This is the law of the jungle," Mr. Anwar said, "because you condemn a person and you abuse him and you don't care for the feelings of his wife and his children."

Except for a short visit to a nearby mosque Friday, Mr. Anwar has remained in his house since Thursday.

He said Tuesday that he was canceling a nationwide tour in deference to Mr. Mahathir, who has said there is no need for him to travel to publicly counter the charges.

"If he doesn't want me to go for a road show," Mr. Anwar said, "I give me a TV forum to explain myself. Give me enough space in the local newspapers. Carry out reforms and implement justice to the people."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

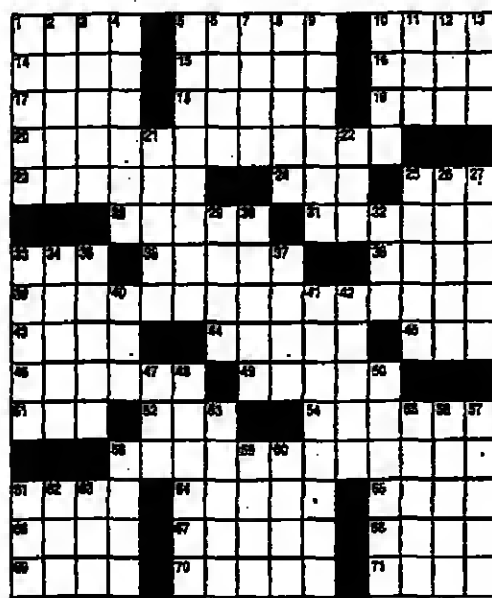
## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Theatrical hit, in slang
- 5 Wild party
- 10 Bound strong
- 14 Word with slide or home
- 18 Ninth-inning excitement, maybe
- 19 Tel. —
- 17 Antiquing agent
- 19 How the euphoric walk?
- 19 Barn accessory
- 20 Start of a Ralph Waldo Emerson quote
- 24 Spread about
- 24 It may be living or dead
- 25 Unlock, poetically
- 28 Minolta competitor
- 31 Hearing problem?
- 32 "Greetings" org.
- 33 Charles and Ephron
- 36 Prefix with nuke or freeze
- 39 Middle of the quote
- 43 Ambience
- 44 Fictional reporter brands

## DOWN

- 45 Part of E-mail addresses
- 46 Pool parties?
- 49 Lawn mower's path
- 51 Biddy
- 52 Squal
- 54 Uncredited authors
- 55 End of the quote
- 61 Easing of tensions
- 64 Sidekick
- 65 "Blonde" character
- 66 Flightless bird
- 67 Take up again
- 68 Pollock Long
- 69 Foreboding
- 70 Deck out
- 71 Reo maker
- 80 Old Northern Ireland county
- 81 Soap brand
- 82 In vitro items
- 83 Met coup
- 85 Adam's rib, so to speak
- 86 "Dallas" family name
- 88 Public health org.
- 89 Held title to
- 90 Barbecue spot
- 91 Be real
- 92 Loads from loaves
- 93 Quashes
- 94 Amnesia
- 95 Squirrel away
- 96 "On the Beach" author
- 97 Lorelei, e.g.
- 98 Side order at VFC
- 99 One of the Bobbseys
- 100 Be a dead weight on
- 101 Garden products brand
- 102 Spanish gold
- 103 1943 Bogart film
- 104 Big chief
- 105 Blasted, in a way
- 106 City near Inchon
- 107 Blasted
- 108 Collier settlers



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

## Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 8

LAVA BASS MACKS  
ORIT ACHÉ ORÉAL  
COVERGIRL UNITE  
ADDED DIMES ZIP  
LED SPREADSHEET  
STREAK BEA  
MARTINIS LOIN  
AZTECAN SILENCE  
GOEN GASSBOUN  
CHI GLOAT  
AFGHANHOUND BIT  
TOE SCOUT Usher  
DRAKE WRAPPARTY  
AGREE VIRA NEMO  
TESTIS SPYS GWEN

## DOWN

- 1 Kindergarten disrupters
- 2 Word of obligation
- 3 One on the lam
- 4 Actor Mel or Jose
- 5 Critter in a kids' rhyme
- 6 An ex of Arle
- 7 Winged
- 8 Playground sight
- 9 Like some beds
- 10 "tin" vertebrae
- 11 Elbe tributary
- 12 Ref's ruling
- 13 That guy
- 14 Wow

See our  
Friendships  
every Saturday  
in The Intermarket



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hurry Up in Moscow

Russia has had more than its share of malevolent or inept leaders over the years, but the latest Kremlin cast is setting a new standard for incompetence and self-absorption. With the country in an economic meltdown, the lower house of Parliament on Monday once again rejected President Boris Yeltsin's choice for prime minister, leaving the nation without a working government. With the ruble's purchasing power tumbling and shortages of food and other vital commodities developing, Russia is rapidly slipping into conditions that breed unrest and demagoguery.

Viktor Chernomyrdin may not be the ideal choice for prime minister, but at this moment of political and economic peril he would be better than the volatile vacuum of power that now exists. His rejection for a third and final time

in the days ahead would most likely lead Mr. Yeltsin to dissolve Parliament and call new elections later this year. Given Mr. Yeltsin's unsteady leadership, Russia cannot afford several more months of political paralysis.

The Communists and their allies may be bluffing, since many members of Parliament fear the loss of their seats and the privileges that come with them. But unlike earlier confrontations with Mr. Yeltsin, when the Communists backed down, this time they may sense electoral advantage in the growing economic turmoil and Mr. Yeltsin's unpopularity. It would not be the first time that the Communist Party tried to exploit economic hardship for its own advantage. Lenin perfected the strategy in 1917.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Yes to Arms Control

An early U.S. Senate vote on funds for implementation of the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty indicates that the two-thirds majority needed to ratify the test ban may be lacking. There would be some votes from the Republican majority for a treaty, but at this moment the dominant blocking position of the party leadership looks strong. The evident resistance to ratification is attributed not simply to dissatisfaction with some of the treaty's terms — there isn't all that much dissatisfaction — but to a fundamental and wrongheaded quarrel with the premises of arms control itself.

Modern arms control was invented during the Cold War to restrict the nuclear armories of the then two great powers and, if not to bring something deserving of the name of peace between them, to lessen the risks and costs of their preparing for nuclear war. There were ups and downs, and their ultimate worth can be argued, but there is no denying that at a certain point Ronald Reagan demolished arms control as everyone had known it.

From being a policy aimed at producing nuclear parity or stalemate in a condition of reduced but continuing political hostility, arms control became under President Reagan a bold program to end Soviet-American nuclear competition and, beyond that, to close out the Cold War itself by seeing to the transformation of the Soviet Union. Many other hands, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's, shared in this task. But Mr. Reagan was a leading contributor to the different state of affairs that America enjoys with Russia to this day.

Since the Cold War's demise, the urgency has gone out of classical arms control. The United States, far from deterring Russia and preserving a balance of terror, is helping Russia dismantle its excessive and expensive nuclear capability, concentrating on the specter of "loose nukes" — weapons under uncertain official control and vulnerable to private theft and misuse. Still, the weapons that most trouble the United States and Russia are those in the hands, or in the aspirations, of third countries. Nonproliferation or counter-proliferation is at the heart of post-Cold War arms control.

## A Cancer Dilemma

A nod of approval from a U.S. Food and Drug Administration advisory committee means that tamoxifen, a powerful drug now given to some women to prevent a recurrence of breast cancer, may soon become the first such drug given to women who have not had breast cancer, in order to stave it off in future. That departure, if it is approved, opens a new realm of possibly effective and certainly terrifying decisions and trade-offs that are likely to confront patients. Medicine always has involved such decisions, but the quick pace of research throws the trade-offs into ever sharper relief.

Tamoxifen has been prescribed for years to women who have had breast cancer, for whom the benefits of delaying or preventing a recurrence generally were considered sufficient to balance the drug's considerable negative side effects. But when you move into the area of possible prevention, giving the drug to large numbers of people who are not sick and may not get sick, things become far harder to parse.

Most striking, tamoxifen is itself a slight carcinogen, seeming to cause, in some cases, uterine cancer. It also in-

duces a variety of other health problems, some of which can threaten death. In a 13,000-person study of tamoxifen, one that showed such dramatic benefits from the drug that the study was halted early, three subjects died of blood clots.

How to weigh those risks against the better-known risk of getting, and perhaps dying of, breast cancer? Again, the choices forced by this treatment are mirrors of the broader approach to therapies with dangerous drugs: Doctors add in calculation of more risks.

Those who support the use of tamoxifen in this new way say that patients probably will be given complicated formulas to estimate, first, their risk of getting breast cancer; second, their risk of suffering side effects; and third, their risk of developing the kind of cancer that can be helped by the drug in the first place. If these are unknowns piled upon unknowns, they reflect a medical world in which advances mean more and more staggering choices — to be weighed, again and more, by the patient, who has the least training in these matters but the highest stake in the outcome.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## It's One World, Ready or Not? But Some Are Not

By Marshall Auerback and Patrick Smith

NORFOLK, Connecticut — In the months and years hence, these past weeks will be better understood for what they are: the point at which globalism lost its place as the world economy's unassailable logic.

Globalism's fall from grace is a step toward a more diverse community of nations that is no longer so inclined to look Westward for leadership.

The Russians' economic and political messes have brought financial markets to calamity's edge, but Russia is in no position to challenge anybody. At this point, all Moscow wants is help from any direction.

No, those first to confront the primacy of neoliberal capitalism are the East Asians. They, too, have been in crisis. But they have now arrived at economic policies entirely at odds with those proposed by the U.S. Treasury and the IMF, which have long led the globalization crusade.

The world took little notice in December when Mahathir bin Mohamad, Malaysia's prime minister, convened a summit of Asian leaders in Kuala Lumpur. Most Western analysts pictured Mr. Mahathir as the neighborhood xenophobe and dismissed his anti-Western rhetoric as a sideshow. It was partly that, but more attention

should have been paid to the Kuala Lumpur summit. East Asians have ever since nodded politely toward the West with no serious intention of carrying out the IMF's socially destructive, no-pain-no-gain solutions to their currency and debt crises.

Some banks will close and some corporations will merge; jobs will be lost and debt will be repackaged and sold. But from Tokyo to Jakarta, the clear intent is to stimulate the region out of recession while avoiding structural changes that the IMF has long deemed essential.

"I am an outdated Keynesian," Kijichiro Miyazawa declared on the day after he was named Japan's finance minister in July. He soon added that he favored "economic recovery, not reform."

These are more than policy statements; they reflect strategy as much as tactics. At issue are not just the next quarter's economic results but preservation of an economic model that has advanced the region at a rate and for a duration with no parallels in history.

This is the context in which Malaysia's imposition of capital controls last week should be viewed. Wall Street and the State Department are re-

portedly shocked that Mr. Mahathir has taken this step. They should be. We now have the first live case study of an alternative to the Anglo-American model, which ranks unfettered capital flows among its signature features.

Malaysia's new policy has prompted unqualified objections in Western financial capitals. Currency controls will produce a fatal loss of confidence, it is said, and Western funds that have stayed the course in Malaysia will flee.

Whatever happened to history? With few exceptions, capital controls were in place across the region during the Cold War years — the Asian "miracle" era — and they never impeded investment. China, South Korea and Taiwan still maintain controls. As to capital flight, the Kuala Lumpur market's grim numbers suggest that supposedly loyal, long-term funds left town a long while ago.

Understood properly, capital controls are intended to limit inflows, not outflows. Mr. Mahathir has concluded that large amounts of short-term capital from abroad are too disruptive of a system based on high savings rates and high levels of corporate debt.

Condemned in the West, Malaysia's turn inward has summoned an eloquent

silence from the rest of East Asia. If Malaysians succeed in rekindling growth, as they have a good chance of doing, it will be one more signal that Anglo-American capitalism will have to take its place as one alternative among others. We will eventually count division of the world into discrete economic blocs among globalism's lasting consequences.

Many in the West have viewed Asia and other regions not as complex societies but as markets ruled by market logic alone. Asian leaders are perfectly positioned to deliver a correction here. They may fall short as principled democrats, but their economic success is intimately tied to the social cohesion that globalism challenges.

It is well understood across the Pacific that globalization caused the Asian crisis and cannot logically be its cure. Some in the West have been confident for years that globalism is inevitable. It isn't. One world, ready or not? "Not" is the clear response.

Mr. Auerback is a partner in Veneroso Associates, a global strategic consulting firm. Mr. Smith is author of "Japan: A Reinterpretation." They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Washington Has a Japanese Friend Who Is Threatening Trouble

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The global economic crisis has produced its share of ironies. One is Southeast Asian economies being dragged down by the liberalization policies that were meant to save them. Another is Western hopes for the Russian economy being destroyed by the man the West backed for leadership, Boris Yeltsin.

But in Japan an even more dangerous irony looms. Washington rightly sees urgent moves to rescue Japan's weakened financial system as crucial to the future of the world economy. But the politician it has long seen as crucial to reform, Ichiro Ozawa, leader of the right-wing, pro-U.S., opposition Liberal Party, is emerging as the man most determined to block those moves.

Japan's economic problems are almost the exact opposite of those in the rest of Asia, which suffers from lack of foreign exchange, low savings and high interest rates. Japan has ample foreign exchange, abnormally high savings and extremely low interest rates.

Some Western media bracket Japan and Indonesia together as Asian basket cases with hopelessly weak currencies. But Indonesia has interest rates of around 60 percent. In Japan they are less than 1 percent.

Japan is newsworthy in the dogged way its firms and citizens have refused for more than half a decade to weaken the yen further by sending even more funds abroad in search of much higher interest rates. Their squirrel mentality leads them to put too much trust not just in savings but also in the safety of their own economy.

Japan's economic problems are due to chronically weak domestic demand, the direct result of those high savings. Japan forces itself to over-rely

on export surpluses, which eventually cause more problems than they solve.

But the immediate problem is the paralyzing effect of collapsing land and share prices, the former especially. That collapse not only further cuts domestic demand, it bankrupts banks that were foolish enough to lend money on the basis of past inflated land and share values. Then as the economy declines demand is cut further.

In other words, and as was realized by Keynesian economists but ignored by the now fashionable monetarist theories, economies in downturn create vicious spirals that can be broken only by heavy infusions of demand-creating funds.

Japan has a further problem, namely the emotionalism of its consumers and investors who, even more than Western counterparts, splurge when times

are good and sew up the purse strings when things are bad.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party now realizes all this. It promises to expand public outlays and wants to infuse the threatened banks with whatever funds are needed to save them.

At this point Ichiro Ozawa enters the scene. A former LDP stalwart, he now has his own party swearing not just strong pro-U.S. sentiments but also undying dislike of the LDP, from which Mr. Ozawa bolted at the height of an ugly 1993 corruption scandal.

Playing to the very understandable public distaste for rescuing the bankers who behaved so foolishly and corruptly in the past, he now vows total opposition to LDP plans. His agenda? Force a dissolution of the Lower House. In the ensuing turmoil, it is highly likely that his party, in coalition with other opposition

parties, could come to power.

Meanwhile, of course, not just Japan but the rest of the world could be pushed into a 1930s style depression by the delay in rescuing the banks.

The main opposition party, the Democratic Party, and some others have let themselves be tempted by this agenda. After all, if the economy recovers — which is very likely once the banks are saved and a clear bottom is placed on land prices (something that can easily be done now that land prices have fallen to a level where canny U.S. and Chinese investors are already buying into Japanese real estate and delinquent land-collateralized loans) — their electoral chances decline enormously.

If America really has the global power and responsibility it believes are its due, now is the moment to say a hard word to one Ichiro Ozawa.

International Herald Tribune

## Now a First Line of Defense Against Chemical Hazards

By Jacques Diouf and Klaus Töpfer

ROME — One of the promises of the industrial age has been "better living through chemistry." Most of the 100,000 chemicals and pesticides currently on the world market have indeed helped to improve our lives. At the same time, accidents and misuse have poisoned the environment and injured or killed many thousands of people, particularly in developing countries.

One example is the widespread use of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in transformers, capacitors, paints and plastics. We know that PCBs suppress the human immune system, are probable carcinogens, and cause developmental delays and behavioral problems in young children. But PCBs are widespread in the environment and are being absorbed by untold numbers of people through food contamination.

In addition, many old and highly toxic pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted in developed countries are still marketed and used in developing countries because of their low price. Distribution of pesticides is not regulated in most of these countries, control of toxic compounds is weak, and there is a shortage of trained farmers and workers to handle them safely.

Recent studies in Kenya, Nigeria, Indonesia and Vietnam show that most farmers in developing countries simply cannot handle highly toxic pesticides in a safe manner. Protective clothing is often thought to be a solution, but most farmers cannot afford to buy it or are unable to use and maintain it properly. In hot climates, such clothing is too uncomfortable to wear.

Similarly, more than 100,000

tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks have accumulated in developing countries, some 15 to 20 percent of it in Africa. Leaking and corroding metal drums filled with dangerous pesticides dot the urban and rural landscapes, threatening drinking and irrigation water. The safe disposal of these stocks will be a monumental task.

Fortunately, international action to tackle these chemical risks is now accelerating. This Thursday and Friday in Rotterdam, ministers and senior officials meet to adopt and sign the new Convention on International Trade in Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides.

The convention promises to establish a first line of defense against future tragedies. It will give countries the power to protect themselves against chemicals and pesticides that pose

unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.

The treaty requires that harmful chemicals and pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted in at least two countries may not be exported unless the importing country explicitly agrees.

Other pesticides would be added to the list when it is evident that they are too dangerous to be used in developing countries. Countries are also obliged to stop national production for those hazardous compounds.

The convention is an important step forward in helping governments to decide what chemicals they need while keeping out those they cannot manage safely. When trade remains permitted, requirements for labeling and providing information on potential health and environmental risks will promote safer use of these chemicals. Countries that have signed the treaty will be obliged to control commercial exports.

Some of the chemicals covered by this new and legally binding treaty belong to a particularly toxic group of substances known as persistent organic pollutants, or POPs. For example, the pesticide DDT is still used to combat malaria in some regions even though it also poisons wildlife.

Despite bans on use in many countries, world production of a number of POPs continues. International negotiations on reducing the release of these substances started recently.

Jacques Diouf is director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Klaus Töpfer is executive director of the United Nations Environment Program. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Back to Vietnam After Agent Orange

By Philip M. Boffey

NEW YORK — Dr. Le Cao Dai, one of Vietnam's top experts on the health effects of Agent Orange, first encountered American military herbicides when he ran a field hospital for the North Vietnamese army along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

American planes would fly low over the forest canopy and release a cloud of chemicals. Within days, the leaves would begin to fall, forcing Dr. Dai to move his hospital deeper into the forest for concealment. Only later did he come to believe that the spraying had done long-term health damage to Vietnamese soldiers and civilians.

That belief is shared by leading Vietnamese doctors who were interviewed on a recent trip of mine through Vietnam. None would hazard a guess as to how extensive the damage had been, but one was later quoted in the Vietnamese press as asserting that some 70,000 Vietnamese are now suffering from illnesses caused by Agent Orange.

The evidence to support these beliefs is weak. For it is a sad irony of the Vietnam War that those most likely to have been affected by the spraying, the Vietnamese themselves, have been the least effectively studied.

The United States has put enormous effort into assessing possible harm to American soldiers but found only limited damage, perhaps because most soldiers had relatively little contact with the chemicals during their short tours of duty.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese troops directly under the spray, and civilians who lived in the sprayed areas for years or moved in later, have been studied primarily by Vietnamese scientists whose results are not generally accepted by scientists from more advanced nations.

American herbicides, of which the most prominent was Agent Orange, were widely dispersed to defoliate trees over supply routes, clear away brush from roadsides, riverbanks and base camps, and kill food crops that sustained guerrilla bands. More than 10 percent of the land area of South Vietnam was sprayed at least once, and some areas were sprayed repeatedly.

The herbicides would generally dissipate within weeks but would leave behind a toxic contaminant, dioxin, that was inadvertently created during the manufacturing process.

Journalists who inquire about Agent Orange are routinely taken to "peace villages" to see malnourished children, to an exhibit on health consequences at the medical school in Hanoi, or to a collection of malformed fetuses at an obstetrical hospital in Ho Chi Minh City. All three sites make a powerful case that there is appalling illness in Vietnam, but all fall short of demonstrating that Agent Orange was the culprit.

The birth defects, cancers and other illnesses that the Vietnamese attribute to Agent Orange can be caused by a wide range of factors, and Agent

Orange may not be prominent among them.

The epidemiological and laboratory studies that offer the best hope of finding answers are difficult for even the most advanced scientific countries to perform. Vietnamese studies that purport to find excess cancers, birth defects and other illnesses in soldiers and civilians from areas that were sprayed are discounted by Western experts for lack of stringent methodology.

Vietnamese and American scientists once started a collaborative research effort, but it fell apart three years ago when Vietnamese authorities confiscated research samples before they could leave the country.

Now, however, the Vietnamese and the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi are both suggesting a joint study of the effects of the herbicides. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences has been asked to consider whether it is feasible to do a study so long after the spraying, in a nation where health records and disease measures are notoriously incomplete.

The research seems well worth doing, if it is technically feasible. An authoritative study would add to the growing literature on the health effects of herbicides and dioxin, could help the Vietnamese decide how to allocate scarce health resources, and might shed additional light on the effects of Agent Orange in American veterans. And it might finally close one of the festering wounds from the Vietnam War.

The New York Times.

The challenges that the world faces in the next millennium are enormous. World population is expected to grow from 5.8 billion today to 8.3 billion in 2025. Most of this growth will occur in developing countries. To feed so many additional people, food production will have to increase significantly.

For now, feeding the world without pesticides remains an elusive goal, but we must still intensify our search for more environmentally friendly production methods. In applying Integrated Pest Management, Asian farmers managed to reduce the use of pesticides significantly and to achieve higher yields at the same time.

Since hazardous chemicals are traded internationally and, when released, often cross borders, actions to minimize toxic risks must be based on international cooperation. The newly adopted treaty on chemicals trade is an essential first step, but a great deal of work remains before we can undo the mistakes of the past.

With the rapidly expanding use of chemicals and improving scientific understanding, it is time to move the control of chemical hazards higher up the global environmental agenda.

Jacques Diouf is director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Klaus Töpfer is executive director of the United Nations Environment Program. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Klondike Dream

PARIS — A boy of about twelve years of age entered a winery and asked for a bottle of beer. The "patronne" descended to the cellar. Later she found that in her absence he had emptied the till, which contained 660fr. The precocious criminal was arrested. He explained that he had read of the new gold mines in the Klondike and wanted to go to them. He obtained a free ride to the Saint-Lazare station behind a cab. On arriving, he remembered that he should want a revolver; so he went back to the quarter in which he lived to buy one.

1923: Defiant Vintner

BALTIMORE — Representative John P. Hill, of Maryland, has started making wine. Despite the wide circulation of his announcement, he waited in vain for Federal agents to ap-

pear to put his activities at an end according to the dry law. Giving up hope of an official visit to his wine plant, Representative Hill declared that he would take samples of his product to Washington and ask the Prohibition Department to analyze it.

1948: 'Class War'

WARSAW — The Communist Workers' party's call for a "class war" among the nation's peasants appeared to have got off to a flying start with reports that small farmers led by Communists were ripping down fences and moving on to big farms. A number of tractors owned by "rural capitalists" have been damaged. Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry and Commerce, said: "State-owned farms and other state-socialized property must become the agricultural socialist foundation in the people's state."

## Herald Tribune

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Internet address: <http://www.ihtrib.com> E-Mail: [ihtrib@ihtrib.com](mailto:ihtrib@ihtrib.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Camerbury Rd., Singapore 11900. Tel: (65) 472.7768. Fax: (65) 274.2134.  
Myo Dhi, Asia, Nippon, Outlook, 191, 191 Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-3022.1188. Fax: 852-3022.1190.

Gen Mgr Germany, T. Schiller, Frankfurt. Tel: 49-69-971250-0. Fax: 49-69-971250-30.  
Pres. U.S.: Ann Blichner, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3900. Fax: (212) 753-8785.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Ex-Police Chief Admits Bomb Plot at ANC's London Office

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.  
New York Times Service

PRETORIA — Slipping their heads out of one legal noose and into another, some of apartheid's worst assassins began confessing to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on Tuesday about murders and bombings they committed outside the country.

Although the applicants hope that by confessing they will get amnesty against South African prosecution for setting off a bomb in London and mailing parcel bombs that killed women and children in Angola and Mozambique, they are opening themselves up to charges and possible extradition requests from the countries where the crimes were committed.

An observer from Scotland Yard, England's national law enforcement agency, was in the audience Tuesday.

The hearings are scheduled to take three weeks. The only applicant to testify Tuesday before microphone problems cut the hearing short was Johan Coetzee, the former commissioner of police.

In his amnesty application, Mr. Coetzee outlined the plot to bomb the London headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress on March 14, 1982. Bomb parts were sent to London in a diplomatic pouch — other reports have said they were inside a cookie tin in the pouch — and assembled inside the South African Embassy. The bomb killed no one but damaged the building at 28 Fenton Street.

It was intended, Mr. Coetzee testified, to scare

the ANC, but also to "demonstrate our government's disenchantment" to the British government that it was letting the ANC and its ally, the South African Communist Party, openly keep offices there.

The Pretoria government was also upset because it had evidence that a 1981 rocket attack by five black guerrillas on Voortrekkerhoogte — South Africa's equivalent of the Pentagon — had been aided by two white Britons who rented the house in Pretoria where the guerrillas hid, and cached the rockets before the attack.

The attack was ordered, personally and adamantly, by the late Louis le Grange, then minister of police, Mr. Coetzee testified. He said he was not told if anyone above him — including President P. W. Botha — gave the order. He had

been told that the government was "prepared to face severe diplomatic consequences" with the British if the bombers were caught. "I don't believe Mr. le Grange would have decided on such an operation on his own," he added.

The hearings are expected to go into more vicious crimes, including the mailing of a letter bomb to Mozambique that killed Ruth First, the wife of Joe Slovo, then head of the South African Communist Party, and another to Angola that killed Jeanette Schoon, wife of Marius Schoon, an ANC activist, and their 7-year-old daughter, Katryn.

Mrs. First's three daughters were in the hearing room Tuesday, as were Mr. Schoon and his 15-year-old son, Fritz, who was 2 years old and in the room with his mother and sister when they were killed. They are opposing any amnesty.

## U.S. Appears Unsure Over Launching by North Korea

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A week and a half after North Korea fired a powerful rocket into space, the United States apparently was still unable to say Tuesday whether Pyongyang test-fired an intercontinental missile, launched a satellite — or both.

Asked what the North Koreans did, the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said: "We don't know if they in fact launched a satellite."

Regardless, a Pentagon spokesman said later, the launching "demonstrated an ability to deliver payloads against surface targets at medium ranges," a phrase indicating that North Korea's missile reach has lengthened to more than 1,000 kilometers (more than 625 miles).

Almost more worrying to allied governments in Europe and Asia, however, has been the apparent U.S. inability — or perhaps reluctance — to provide definitive answers about an episode of the sort that U.S. spy satellites are designed to monitor.

"Electronic intelligence is what America does best," a French government official said Tuesday, "so it's very puzzling, and frankly worrying, that Washington seems undecided about what kind of a space event it was."

On a similar note, a European ambassador in Paris said: "What does this tell allied governments about the reliability of U.S. sensors in space and about the prospects for missile defense?"

The apparent uncertainty is particularly troubling, said John Pike, a specialist at the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, "because it seems to be the latest in a series of fumbles by the intelligence community."

The United States was caught by surprise in May by India's nuclear testing, and last month U.S. intelligence may have been faulty about a plant in Sudan demolished by U.S. cruise missiles.

Technically, the North Korean launching could have been both a missile test and a satellite launching, according to a U.S. intelligence official interviewed on the basis of anonymity.

"It could have been doing double duty," the official said, "because you do roughly the same things in testing an intercontinental ballistic missile and launching a satellite." But the official voiced skepticism that North Korea had put a satellite into orbit.

The worst scenario would be a successful dual mission, a Central Intelligence Agency analyst said, "because the club of satellite producers is smaller and even more sophisticated than the club of missile makers."

More than one-third of North Korea's exports are weapons, many of them to Iraq and Pakistan. If Pyongyang could offer both advanced ballistic missiles and satellites for targeting them, the package would be very attractive to governments with no hope of obtaining such military capabilities anywhere else.

The North Korean rocket apparently was spotted on launching Aug. 31 and tracked as it overflew Japan in a 2,000-kilometer arc — a test flight, Washington said, of a two-stage ballistic missile, the Taepo Dong 1. On Friday, North Korea asserted that what the U.S. government had called a missile was in fact a rocket launching a satellite.

The mystery deepened over the weekend when a Russian news agency said that Russia's space tracking installations had detected the North Korean satellite in orbit. Washington maintained official silence despite press reports that U.S. space-command radars had picked up infrared traces consistent with North Korea's description of the rocket as a three-stage space-launch vehicle.

Confirming a degree of U.S. uncertainty, the intelligence official said Tuesday that the initial reporting might have failed to detect the release of a basketball-sized radio transmitter.

Mr. Pike said that U.S. spy satellites were expecting a missile test rather than a satellite launching, "so when they had to go back into the data they probably had big difficulties deciding on a single story because so many separate agencies are involved."

Both he and the intelligence sources voiced doubts about the existence of a North Korean satellite. No listening station has picked up signals from it. Equally unsubstantiated were the claims of a sighting by the Russian installations, most of which are thought to be no longer in operating order.

The apparently untraceable satellite could be a fabrication by Pyongyang intended to defuse hostility in Japan and South Korea. Mr. Pike said that a picture of the rocket put on the Internet by Pyongyang appeared to have been doctored to resemble a space-launch vehicle.



Illegal Laotian immigrants in the Singorabhom, Thailand, police station. "We are poor at home," one said.

## RUSSIA: Yeltsin Seeks an Answer to Rejection of Prime Minister

Continued from Page 1

Russia's acting energy minister advocated postponing the last major privatization of a state oil company for lack of buyers.

The enclave of Kaliningrad, on the Baltic, declared a state of emergency. Workers went on strike in the closed nuclear cities of Chelyabinsk and Arzamas over wage arrears.

As the president weighed his options, the potential replacements for Mr. Chernomyrdin were concealing their ambitions under a cloak of humility and statesmanship.

Yegor Stroyev, the 61-year-old leader of the upper house of the legislature, the Federation Council, has often been mentioned as a possible compromise choice.

A Yeltsin ally, he also serves as the head of the local administration in Orel, an agricultural area south of Moscow that tends to be pro-Communist.

Mr. Stroyev urged Mr. Yeltsin on Tuesday to think long and hard before renominating Mr. Chernomyrdin, but insisted he had no interest in the post himself.

He backed Yevgeni Primakov, the foreign minister, whose candidacy was pressed by Gregory Yavlinsky, head of the liberal Yabloko party.

Mr. Primakov, however, was not to be outdone in disclaiming any interest in a higher office.

Tuesday afternoon, he issued a statement stressing how happy he was in his present post and asserting that he had not encouraged Mr. Yavlinsky.

"I cannot consent to this," he said, even as he left himself an opening by adding that he would do "all that is possible in the interests of my country."

That left the Moscow mayor, Yuri

Luzhkov, who has been waging an entirely unsentimental campaign to become the successor to Mr. Yeltsin as president.

Mr. Luzhkov raised eyebrows the other day by criticizing Mr. Chernomyrdin. But on Tuesday, he insisted that he had not talked to Mr. Yeltsin about taking Mr. Chernomyrdin's place. "I am already head of the Moscow government," he said. "Isn't that enough?"

As Moscow speculated about just who might be nominated, Mr. Chernomyrdin sought to demonstrate that it was too soon to write his political obituary. His aides issued a blizzard of decrees and statements intended to show that their man was on the job and in control of the situation.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, they announced, had signed decrees on customs duties, bank policy and personnel. And he ordered a reduction of the excise tax on oil production, a measure clearly favored by the oil industry.

All told, Mr. Chernomyrdin has signed 67 resolutions and 58 directives

since he was appointed acting prime minister last month, his spokesman proudly boasted.

As the politicians caught their breath before another round of wrangling and intrigue, even they agreed that Russia would pay a heavy price if they allowed the circus to go on much longer.

"It is impossible to calculate the budget in these conditions," said Alexander Zhukov, chairman of the Duma's Budget Committee.

■ London Meeting Delayed  
A meeting of Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry officials from the Group of Seven leading industrial nations that had been called for Saturday to discuss the Russian crisis is now likely to take place on Monday, Reuters reported from London.

In addition to the G-7 — Canada, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Britain and Japan — officials from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are to attend the talks.

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## ASIANS: Jobless Migrants Forced Home

Continued from Page 1

precedented downward spiral, these laborers are the first to be laid off.

The result has been a dramatic reversal of the traditional village-to-city migration pattern that transformed Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries from predominantly agricultural to mainly industrial societies in one generation.

"The migration patterns have reversed in Thailand," said Kul Gautam, the East Asia and Pacific regional director for Unicef.

"Before, people went from the countryside to the big city, for the bright lights, the jobs and so on. Now it's the other way around. People are going back to the villages. That is putting pressure on the village economies. They had grown used to these people being in the cities."

"There are no jobs in the villages," said Graziano

Battistella, director of the Scalabrini Migration Center in Manila, which tracks the movement of people in the region. "Unless these people have some entrepreneurial skills, or some cash, it's very difficult for them to be any job creation."

"But from a government's perspective," she added, unemployed "people in the villages are much less visible than people in cities."

The new flow of people is not just confined inside national boundaries; indeed, the economic crisis has created a mass movement across the region, reversing the traditional migration paths.

During the boom years of the 1980s and early 1990s, workers from the poorer Asian countries, such as Indonesia and particularly the Philippines, flocked legally and illegally to such wealthier countries as Malaysia and South Korea, and also to Hong Kong, to make up for acute labor shortages.

Foreign workers in Hong Kong built much of the new \$20 billion airport. Migrant labor built the huge Malaysian road network and its high-tech cybercity, Kuala Lumpur, as well as the Winter Olympic Village in Nagano, Japan. Tens of thousands of Philippine domestic helpers have fanned out through Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan.

But when the economic downturn hit in the middle of last year, among the first — and most popular — acts of governments around the region was to send migrant workers home, restrict the entry of newcomers and begin cracking down on illegal labor. Those once welcomed are now largely scorned.

"We planned to go to Bangkok, to work as housemaids," said Rai, an 18-year-old woman from Laos, Thailand's poor and isolated neighbor. She was staring forlornly from behind the metal bars of the small cell at the Singorabhom district police station, in the northeastern Thai province of Surin.

"We are poor at home," Miss Rai's home is an impoverished village in the Champasak Province. In search of jobs and a better life, she and a group of friends — five females, two

males — took a boat across the Mekong River, caught a bus in Ubon Ratchasani and made it as far as Surin before Thai police apprehended them and nine other illegal Laotian migrants.

"We weren't sure if we'd get a job in Bangkok," Miss Rai said. "But we were willing to take the risk."

In better times, when work was plentiful and the Thai economy was expanding, the police might have turned a blind eye to this group of illegal job-seekers. But word of the Asian crisis apparently has not yet reached rural Laos.

"I didn't know about a crisis in Thailand, that people were losing their jobs," Miss Rai said.

Since the crisis began, Thailand has deported an estimated 250,000 migrants — mostly Burmese. South Korea granted an amnesty for illegal foreigners who left voluntarily — meaning they would face no fines or jail terms — and about 50,000 did so. Malaysia, another crisis-stricken country, deported about 50,000 Indonesian migrants, out of a total migrant worker population of roughly 2 million, legal and illegal.

Still, most of the migration — and the new reversal of movement — has come not across borders but within countries.

"International migration is the one that gets the attention. But internal migration is the much wider phenomenon."

"International migration is the one that gets the attention," said Miss Battistella in Manila. "But internal migration is the much wider phenomenon."

The influx of returning migrants to rural villages brings with it a host of new problems and urban pathologies previously unknown, or at least rare, in these remote areas.

There is concern that ever more people are living in crowded conditions, and that this will lead to increased tension in families — more spousal abuse, more child abuse. Crime is on the rise. And experts worry about a new spread of the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.

"There's been a massive return of people to rural areas who had been living in cities," said Robert Bennoun, a Unicef official who is also an adviser to the UN program on HIV/AIDS. "The hospitals are filling up."

"They're going at a time when the communities are already wiped out by the economic crisis," he added. "People are going back with HIV at a time when the health services are particularly stretched."

Advocates for the poor and newly unemployed have suggested that Bangkok has an ulterior motive in its strategy of asking the unemployed to return to their villages: to prevent the buildup in the capital of a critical mass of unemployed.

"The recent government policies to help the poor, such as loans for the unemployed," said Suriya Thonguead, an adviser to Forum of the Poor, an advocacy group, seek "only to delay the social unrest. It doesn't help solving the real problem of poverty among the majority."

"I can't see any way out for the unemployed workers who go back to die in the village."

## JAPAN: Economic Planning Chief Warns of 'Severe' Threat of Deflationary Spiral

Continued from Page 1

be \$7.6 billion in the hole, if banks were required to write off significant portions of their bad loans. "The amount of bad loans has expanded like a snowball sliding down a slope," said Seiichi Kajiyama, a Liberal Democratic Party politician and banking-reform advocate who ran against Keizo Obuchi this summer for the post of prime minister. In an article for the October edition of "Bungei Shunju" magazine, Mr. Kajiyama wrote that the \$229 billion in rescue funds approved by the government last winter was sufficient then to deal with the banking problem. "But since the government has not thoroughly dealt with the bad-loan problem, Japan is now at a critical stage," where even \$382 billion might not be enough, he said, according to Reuters.

Mr. Kajiyama criticized the Liberal Democratic Party for preparing to inject possibly billions of dollars into the ailing Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. without explaining whether this would solve its problems. The party's "soft-landing" approach has led it to try to force Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. to take over Long-Term Credit. Despite intense pressure from Mr. Obuchi, Sumitomo Trust so far has balked at the plan, because the government wants it to continue to lend to many of the shaky customers at Long-Term Credit Bank.

Analysis has said such a merger could weaken Sumitomo Trust. Nevertheless, to try to change Sumitomo Trust's mind, the party plans to pour massive amounts of public funds into Long-Term Credit. The opposition parties have blocked this plan, up until now, saying they would not agree to a bailout until the government disclosed the extent of Long-Term Credit's bad loans, which the government has refused to do. The opposition has said the banking industry must be consolidated and a few of the weakest banks should be allowed to fail. But Kyodo news service reported Tuesday that the opposition parties might be backing down on their disclosure demands.

Because the government has refused to reveal Long-Term Credit's financial condition, there is widespread speculation that it is insolvent, something the Liberal Party has denied. Banking experts speculate the party does not want to admit Long-Term Credit's dire finances for political reasons. Last winter, the government stipulated the bank was not insolvent when it gave Long-Term Credit and other top banks a cash injection.

Another concern for policymakers is that bank failures can hurt profits in other industries, which are already reeling from Japan's recession. That is because under Japan's traditional business structure, Japanese corporations were expected to buy the stocks of their main banks. In fact, about 25 percent of all of Japanese bank shares are held by nonfinancial corporations in Japan, according to Craig Chudler, a strategist at Salomon Smith Barney. So a bank failure can wipe out a hefty portion of a corporation's assets.

Despite the focus on Long-Term Credit, analysts warn that Japan's banking troubles are more widespread. "I think there are other banks, more than a couple, in a shape similar to Long-Term Credit Bank," said Mr. Ikuo.

One bank with large amounts of problem loans, Sakura Bank, last week announced it would seek an emergency infusion of \$2.3 billion cash from Toyota Motor Corp. and Mitsui Group. Sakura Bank has been the main bank of Mitsui, which includes 80 core companies and about 2,000 other closely linked firms.

James McGinnis, a banking analyst with Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, said the corporate bailout might help the banking system, if Sakura Bank used the opportunity to radically restructure to become profitable. But he said he saw no indication that would happen. Other experts questioned whether companies would have enough cash to bailout Sakura Bank, given their own falling profits.

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Tom Carper, left, governor of Delaware, being welcomed by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan as the governor paid a courtesy call to Mr. Obuchi in Tokyo on Tuesday.

مكتبة الناصر



مكتبة الامم المتحدة

INTERNATIONAL

# Rebels Pledge To Fight On as Talks Fail on Congo Truce

VICTORIA FALLS, Zimbabwe — Southern African leaders failed Tuesday to secure a cease-fire in Congo, and Tutsi-led rebels, kept apart during peace talks, vowed to intensify their struggle.

A seven-day summit meeting convened in Victoria Falls by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe ended with a new commitment to the search for a cease-fire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but without any timetable for ending the conflict, which now involves six nations in the region.

A rebel delegation headed by Arthur Z'ahidi Ngaha, deputy president of the Congolese Democratic Coalition, left the meeting place without a face-to-face encounter with President Laurent Kabila of Congo and his allies, Mr. Mugabe, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.

"We are going back home now to do one thing only, to intensify our campaign against Kabila," Mr. Ngaha said.

"There will be no cease-fire before Kabila negotiates with us directly," he said as he and his team left the resort in Victoria Falls where the meeting was held.

One analyst of the region, Greg Mills, said in Johannesburg that the failure of Mr. Mugabe's initiative had come as a surprise after preparatory work by leaders at a Naalagid Movement meeting in South Africa last week.

"I think it's a very negative development," he said. "They're not going to make any progress until they agree that the rebels should be at the table."

The talks began Monday with no sign of a lull in the fighting in the former Zaire, where Mr. Kabila overthrew the dictator Mobutu Sese Seko 16 months ago.

Hundreds of soldiers and civilians have died in the conflict that erupted Aug. 2. On Tuesday, diplomats in Kinshasa, the Congolese capital, said the city faced a potentially explosive food crisis with fighting blocking the movement of supplies to the city's 5 million inhabitants.

Resupplying stocks of food and chemicals used for water treatment are estimated to be enough for four days at the most.

European diplomats said that Mr. Kabila's government had asked Western countries to help set up an emergency air corridor to supply Kinshasa,



Bizina Karaha, spokesman for the rebels, speaking Tuesday after talks failed to secure a cease-fire.

but that there is no sign that authorities can guarantee the safety of aircraft.

"There are not more than four days of food stocks left in Kinshasa," said Ibrahim Jabr, the resident head of the United Nations children's agency, Unicef.

## Talks a Delicate Dance

Lynne Duke of The Washington Post reported from Victoria Falls:

With so many players involved in the Congo conflict, the talks became a delicate dance involving varied strategic agendas, regional grudges and protocol demands. Central to the discussions was a disagreement over the true nature of the rebellion and its protagonists — the Congolese Democratic Alliance. Mr. Kabila and his allies refuse to recognize the alliance as an independent entity; they view the rebels as puppets of Rwanda and Uganda and describe the war as the invasion of Congo by its eastern neighbors.

Neither Rwanda nor Uganda acknowledges backing the rebels, but numerous diplomats and witnesses attest to their involvement, and sources say Uganda even has tried to negotiate safe passage for Ugandan troops trapped in one of the Congo war zones.

Here in Victoria Falls, meanwhile, an Angolan diplomat said that the Congolese rebels "at this stage, are irrelevant." He added: "We are addressing aggression. We are addressing invasion."

But many analysts believe that Angola's motivation for its involvement in Congo is more fundamental, that it seeks to prevent any regional disorder that might benefit Angola's former rebel movement, which some reports say has fought alongside the anti-Kabila forces.

## BRIEFLY

### Nigeria Releases 20 In '94 Chiefs' Deaths

LAGOS — A Nigerian court has freed 20 Ogoni minority activists who had been detained since 1994 on charges of murdering four pro-government chiefs, colleagues of the 20 reported Tuesday.

They said the youths — facing the same murder charge for which Ken Saro-Wiwa, the writer, and eight others were executed in 1995 — were freed Monday by a court in the southeastern city of Port Harcourt. Supporters said the releases were "unconditional."

An international outcry followed the execution of Mr. Saro-Wiwa and his colleagues, which was ordered by General Sani Abacha in defiance of worldwide pleas for clemency. The dictator died in June.

### Settlers in West Bank Hostile to U.S. Envoy

ADAM GEVA BINYAMIN, West Bank — Jewish settlers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank had just one message for Dennis Ross, the U.S. Middle East peace envoy, on the eve of a visit to the region — "Stay home!"

Mr. Ross is to arrive Wednesday to try to wrap up a deal on a long-delayed Israeli handover of more West Bank land, which was conquered by Israel in the 1967 war, to Palestinian Authority administration.

"I want to tell Mr. Ross not to waste his time," said Yitzhak Elmalin, a retired policeman living at the Adam Geva Binyamin settlement, between Jerusalem and Ramallah. "He should stay home."

### 40 Killed in Brazil In Bus-Truck Crashes

SAO PAULO — At least 40 people were killed Tuesday when two tour buses carrying Roman Catholic pilgrims collided with two gasoline trucks in southeastern Brazil and exploded, local authorities said.

"There are between 40 and 50 people dead and it seems likely the number will grow," said Marcos Santos, a policeman in Perassunga, 180 kilometers (110 miles) northeast of Sao Paulo.

The tour buses were carrying worshippers returning from the Basilica of Our Lady of Aparecida, a shrine to Brazil's patron saint in the town of Aparecida.

Brazil has one of the highest rates of highway-accident fatalities in the world.

## BOOKS

### THE CHAN'S GREAT CONTINENT: China in Western Minds

By Jonathan D. Spence.  
279 pages. \$27.50. Norton.  
Reviewed by Judith Shapiro

ONE measure of a country's greatness, argues Jonathan Spence, is its hold on the attention and imagination of others. His new book offers a cornucopia of evidence for the West's fascination with China.

Here is China glimpsed in the writings of traders, diplomats, missionaries, novelists, poets and adventurers. Some of these writers never visited China; others lived and died there.

Some studied the language, most did not. For some, China was a central preoccupation; for others, it was a lens through which to refract other concerns. Some wrote of China, others (like Mark Twain and Bret Harte) of Chinatown, and still others (like Marco Polo, who famously failed to mention tea, calligraphy or foot-binding) may not have been writing about China at all.

Their images of China, or

what Spence calls "sightings," are so marvelously varied and inconsistent that he concludes, "The secret lies in the ear, the ear that hears both what it wants and what it is expecting." Surely there are lessons here concerning Western perceptions of China in our own time, which also, all too often, reveal more about the observer than the observed.

This slim and (because Spence hoped to avoid a catalogue effect) deliberately less-than-comprehensive volume skims across the material like a skipping stone.

"The Chan's Great Continent" is an entertaining journey through longing, desire, misunderstanding, fear and revulsion.

One is tempted to quibble with Spence's 48 selections, arrayed across 700 years, from 1253 to 1985. There is not enough on Karl Marx and his controversial hypothesis about a stagnant "Asiatic Mode of Production," which caused theoretical headaches for his Chinese Communist followers. There are poignant accounts by missionaries in Han Chinese areas, but nothing from those who served among ethnic minorities. And

where are John King Fairbank, Theodore H. White, John Service, Owen Latimore, Han Suyin, Anna Louise Strong, Jean Pasqualini, Harold Isaacs and William Hinton?

One might cavil at the inclusion of "sightings" from literary figures and philosophers whose knowledge of China was secondhand at best. Yet it is not Spence's purpose to draw conclusions over accuracy. Rather, he seeks to give a sense of the multiplicity of intellectual and emotional attitudes that Westerners have brought to their attempts to deal with the phenomenon of China, and give testimony to China's "capacity to stimulate and to focus creative energies at specific moments in time."

In this sense, the book is a fascinating exploration of the diversity of cross-cultural response. The China of the Western mind is a source of endless curiosity, but ultimately it is unknowable and beyond reach.

Spence's grab bag includes early "sightings" from Marco Polo, Catholic missionaries and the first Portuguese and British diplomats. Polo described China as a benevolent dictatorship. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci had a similarly favorable view of a "vast, unified, well-ordered country, held together by a central controlling orthodoxy, that of Confucianism."

In the late 19th century, ambivalence toward foreigners was pronounced: Britain's Lord Macartney found himself "narrowly watched," his curiosity about China unwellcome.

Enlightenment-era "sightings" from Montesquieu, Voltaire and Leibniz explain

China's perceived stagnation through a preoccupation with the past and the difficulty of the language.

"Women observers" include Eva Jane Price, who lost two small sons to disease before she was killed in the 1900 Boxer Rebellion. Her "sighting" conveys the poignant isolation of a foreigner's life in the Shanxi hinterlands.

At home, Twain and Harte's portraits of Chinatowns make lively reading. Both writers condemned American bigotry while promoting stereotypes of pidgin English, crooked gambling, opium dens and filthy Chinatowns. There is more: Spence provides chapters on 19th-century French exoticism (Pierre Loti, Paul Claudel); on American exoticism (from the scholarly Ezra Pound to the earthy Pearl Buck); on the political radicalism of Andre Malraux, Bertold Brecht and Edgar Snow; on those entranced with China as a power center (historian Karl Wittfogel but also Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger); and finally, on China in the work of three literary geniuses, Franz Kafka, Jorge Luis Borges, and Italo Calvino.

To what does this add up? Spence is of little help here, calling the West's receptivity to things Chinese "a mystery." But if there is a message in this kaleidoscope of images, it is that, from the first contact, China has provided the West with a prism for a dizzying display of contradictory impulses and tendencies.

Judith Shapiro, co-author, with Liang Heng, of "Son of the Revolution" and "After the Nightingale," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on the list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 RAINBOW SIX, by Tom Clancy	1	3
2 THE FIRST EAGLE, by Tom Clancy	3	4
3 I KNOW THIS MUCH IS TRUE, by Walter Lure	2	10
4 SUMMER SISTERS, by Judy Blume	5	14
5 POINT OF ORIGIN, by Patricia Cornwell	4	7
6 MESSIAH IN A BOTTLE, by Nicholas Sparks	6	20
7 BRIDGET JONES'S DIARY, by Helen Fielding	7	12
8 MEMOIRS OF A GEISHA, by Armin Greder	10	41
9 A NIGHT WITHOUT ARMOR, by Katherine Tegen	8	7
10 THE KIDNAP AND I, by Danielle Steel	9	10
11 A WIDOW FOR ONE YEAR, by John Irving	12	17
12 MOON MUSIC, by Faye Kellerman	11	2
13 COAST ROAD, by Barbara Delinsky	13	5
14 COLD MOUNTAIN, by Charles Frazier	14	61
15 LOW COUNTRY, by Anne Rivers	15	8
NONFICTION		
1 TUESDAYS WITH MORRIE, by Mitch Cullin	1	46
2 THE DAY DIANA DIED, by Christopher Anderson	2	2
3 A PIRATE LOCKS AT FIFTY, by Jimmy Butler	3	12
4 ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	5	109
5 WALK IN THE WOODS, by Bill Bryson	6	13
6 THE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas Stanley and William O. Douglas	4	85
7 CITIZEN SOLDIER, by Stephen E. Ambrose	8	23
8 A MONK SWIMMING, by Malachy McCourt	7	12
9 WE ARE OUR MOTHERS' DAUGHTERS, by Cole Robert	10	18
10 THE GIFT OF THE JEWS, by Thomas Cahill	12	21
11 CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	11	90
12 TITAN, by Ron Chernow	9	14
13 THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, by Monty Roberts	14	55
14 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	15	216
15 THE ROARING 20s, by Harris S. Dean Jr.	1	1
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 SUGAR BUSTERS, by H. L. Houghton	1	17
2 THE 9 STEPS TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM, by Steve Oram	2	22
3 MEN ARE FROM VENUS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	3	233
4 IN THE MEANTIME, by Lynne Vannotti	4	14

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## Premiere Of Albee

### Another Rendition Of 'Get the Guests'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Like his great contemporary Arthur Miller, Edward Albee now does us the honor of premiering his plays on this side of the Atlantic, and though "The Play About the Baby" (Almeida) may not quite pack the punch of his last, "Three Tall Women," or indeed of such earlier classics as "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and "A Delicate Balance," it has an eerie power to haunt the shadows at the back of consciousness.

The baby of the title is essentially the one that George and Martha either had or invented all of 35 years ago in "Virginia Woolf," and once again the game is Get the Guests, except that this time the roles have been reversed. It is now the young couple (in suitably wan performances by Zoe Waites and Rupert Penry-Jones) who have apparently given birth, while the older couple are the visitors come to wreak havoc from who knows where.

Albee's debts here are, in no particular order, to Pirandello, Priestley and Pinter, and if by the end of a brief couple of hours they have not entirely been repaid, the fascination of his absurdist slant on the stage games they started more than half a century ago keeps us guessing happily enough.

Alan Howard in particular has caught the mood impressively here. An elegant uninvited guest, he seems to be exactly what Godot would be like if he ever bothered to show up. Stung, quizzical, powerful and yet terminally bored, he is apt to drift off into monologues about the impossibility of theatrical intervals or the absence of sufficient ladies' washrooms, while his opposite number, Frances de la Tour, contents herself with a wildly and wonderfully incorrect mockery of the new tradition of signing plays for the deaf.

Their more serious business we never discover, though de la Tour does want us to know that a man once killed himself for want of her, and Howard is clearly the inspector who has called, like Priestley's, to bring earthlings to their senses — or at the very least a greater



Mary Louise Wilson as Vreeland in "Full Gallop" at the Hampstead.

awareness of their constant peril.

Here in Albee's woods we get a thriller as well as a puzzle play and a vaudeville, all wrapped in an enigma of considerable if patchy brilliance; the only real problem is that having taken us deep into an impenetrable maze, Albee as usual loses interest in getting us out of it or even bothering to explain how it originally grew that way. On the other hand, he never said he was in the sign-writing business.

At Hampstead, "Full Gallop" is the story of an alternative Diana, this one not royal but certainly regal. Mary Louise Wilson co-writes (with Mark Hampton) and stars in a solo show about Diana Vreeland, who edited American Vogue in the 1960s and '70s. She it was who first told us to "think pink," and she it was who was immortalized by Kay Thompson in the Fred Astaire-Audrey Hepburn "Funny Face" as the fashion editor from hell.

"Full Gallop" owes a lot to "Tru,"

the very similar monologue about Truman Capote. Again we catch the central figure about to give a dinner party, again the information we need usually comes through a series of one-sided phone conversations, and again there is an off-stage slave who can be regularly shouted at to give some impression of real life beyond the doors of the salon.

The problem once again is deciding whether or not the character matters enough for us to spend a couple of hours in his/her undiluted company. Clearly Vreeland was yet another sacred monster, and clearly she does matter enough to Americans for "Full Gallop" to have enjoyed a lengthy life off-Broadway. Over here, I am not so sure of her chances; the truth is perhaps that Vreeland was only as interesting as the people around her, and here there are none.

As actress and co-author, Wilson does a really good Vreeland, neither hatchet job nor fan worship, but instead a serious attempt to understand why she once so mattered, if only in the Beautiful People she helped to invent.

## Slaughter and Sentiment

### In Venice, a European View of 'Private Ryan'

By Roderick Conway Morris  
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Steven Spielberg's "Saving Private Ryan" opened the 55th Venice Film Festival, and through European eyes at least, was awesome not only for its welter of blood and gore but also for the depths of sentimentality it plumbed — a stomach-churning combination.

Certainly the extended opening sequence of the slaughter on Omaha Beach is a brilliant piece of cinematography and perhaps comes as close to showing it the way it was as film fiction has ever done. But after this, the whole enterprise seriously loses its focus as Captain Miller (Tom Hanks) leads his patrol through the French countryside in search of Ryan, the last survivor of four brothers, whom the American top brass have ordered to be rescued and sent home.

The movie's publicity makes much of the fact that this is inspired by a true story, but the heroics Miller and his men set out owe more to the fantastic world of "The Magnificent Seven" and Indiana Jones than to anything that took place in Normandy. The Germans are depicted in a dehumanized, one-dimensional manner like the Indians in old-fashioned Westerns, implausibilities abound and the final scene is one of such contrived and exaggerated mawkishness that it positively makes one cringe.

Also shown out of competition was James Ivory's "A Soldier's Daughter Never Cries." It is based on an autobiographical novel by Kaylie Jones, and stars Kris Kristofferson as a craggy, lovable, font of wisdom Bill Willis, a World War II veteran and successful writer, and Barbara Hershey as his wife, Marcella. The film contains scenes of combat, but nor does it contain anything resembling a beginning, middle or end, and is suffused with the kind of lugubrious soporific that families are entitled to enjoy in the privacy of their own homes, but that is best kept off the screen.

A still more problematic case is Anand Tucker's "Hilary and Jackie," the Brit-

ish in-competition contender, on the life of the cellist Jacqueline DuPre, who was struck down by multiple sclerosis at the peak of a dazzling musical career.

This project had its origins in a recent book by her sister, Hilary, and Hilary's husband, Kipper, which broadcasts the vaguely titillating news that Jacqueline insisted on sharing Hilary's husband as though he were one of her sister's toys. Emily Watson puts in a good performance as DuPre, but it is impossible to forget in the concert scenes that here is a person merely pretending to play the cello. The morbid re-creation of DuPre's pitiful condition in the last

naire, is a work of diabolical banality and ponderousness.

The strongest contender in this category so far is the German Tom Tykwer's "Lola Rennt" (Lola Runs). Lola's boyfriend, Manni, a courier for a crooked car dealer, manages to mislay 100,000 Deutsche marks on the subway. He's got 20 minutes to find the loot or be humped off by the boss and his heavies, and in desperation he phones Lola. At this point a series of possible sequences begin to unfold at breakneck speed in a suspenseful, witty, ironic, stylish and slyly shot drama.

Absolutely outstanding, however, is the scriptwriter Don Roos's debut film as writer and director, the gloriously politically incorrect, inventively narrated "The Opposite of Sex," which was premiered in the International Critic's Week section.

Christina Ricci, the former "Addams Family" monsterette, plays De-dee Truitt, the sassy, slushy, 16-year-old peroxide-trailer-trash, half-sister from hell, who runs away from home and arrives unannounced on the doorstep of her older sibling Bill (Martin Donovon), a sincere, kindly, crying small-town high school English teacher. Bill has inherited a large house and plenty of money from his gay lover, who has died of AIDS, along with the frustrated affections of his former lover's spinsterish, straitlaced and sharp-tongued school teacher sister Lucia (Lisa Kudrow). De-dee (who defines nice people as "losers") and Lucia only have to take one quick look at each other and to paraphrase John Osborne's Jimmy Porter, the age of chivalry is dead.

Ricci and Kudrow have a whale of a time with two of the best roles written for women in years, supported by excellent performances from the other members of the cast. Intelligent, snappy, hilariously funny, utterly un sentimental — De-dee's remark, "It's the kind of baby, you know, that if you feed it and play with it too much afterward, you throw up" is one of her least offensive observations — "The Opposite of Sex" is the antidote to goo and a delightfully bracing experience.



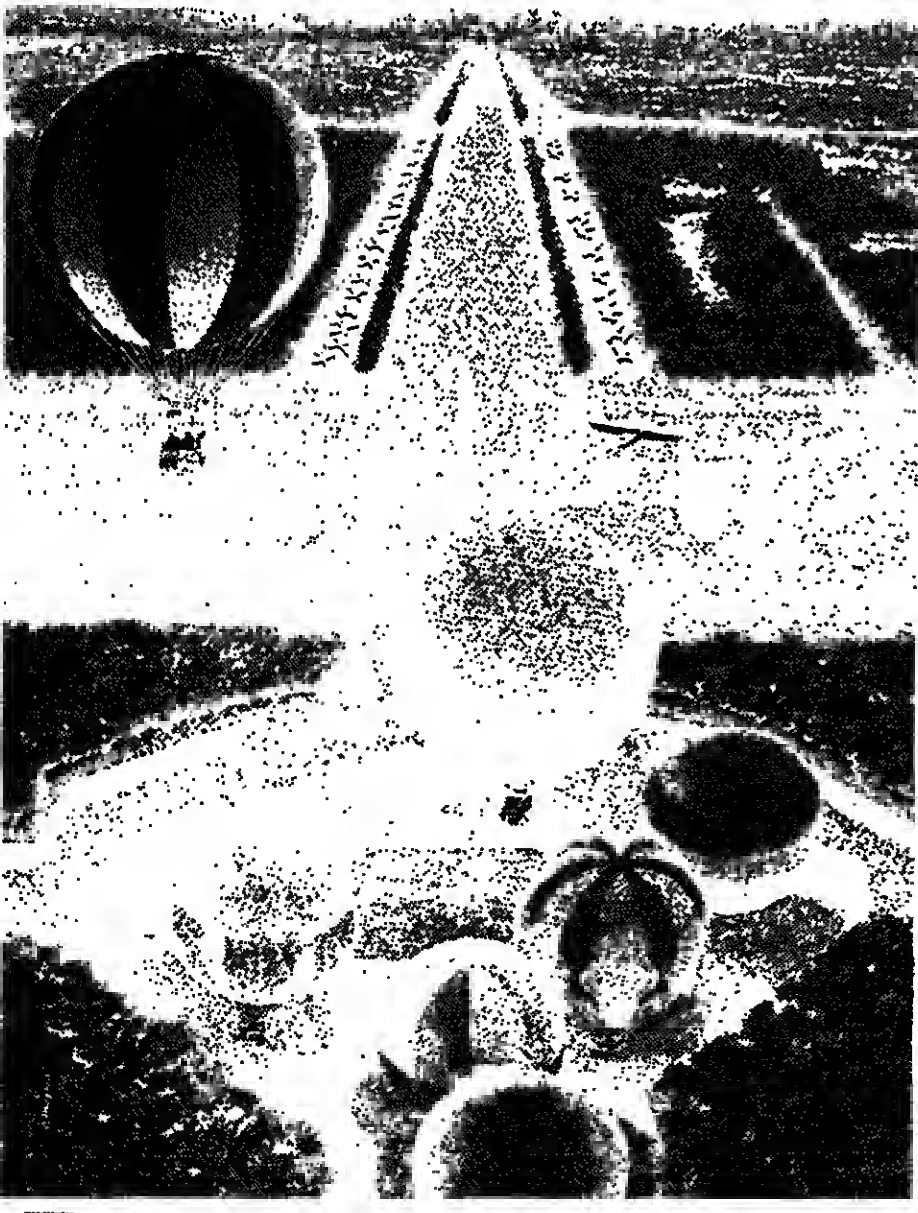
A scene from Don Roos's debut as director, "The Opposite of Sex."

stages of her illness is not so much unflinching as voyeuristic, and whatever her faults might have been (and, of course, she is no longer here to tell her side of the story), she does not deserve to be remembered like this.

Eric Rohmer's "Conte d'Automne" (Autumn Tale), the last in his "Four Seasons" series, is the story of a woman and a young girl who simultaneously set out to find a new man for their widowed friend. The film is entertaining and amusing, but moves at a sometimes excessively leisurely pace.

Other films in competition, which include John Dahl's "Rounders," Francesca Archibugi's "L'Albero delle Pere" (The Pear Tree) and Mohsen Makhmalbaf's "Sokout" ("Silence"), have been undistinguished, and Yves Angelo's "Voleur de Vie" (officially translated as "Stolen Life"), starring Emmanuelle Beart and Sandrine Bon-

## 42nd Gordon Bennett Cup Century of Aviation



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## The Lingering Maceo Melody

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If you believe Maceo Parker's press release, he is either the "Field Marshal of Funk," the "Architect of Groove" or the "Pied Piper of Positivism," who will "steal the gloom from young people's hearts and replace it (if only for an evening) with joyful music." Or all of the above.

It's not totally serious, mind you. That's exactly the point. Maceo Parker's music is anything but serious. The way he puts it: "We try to promote joy, loving, togetherness, laughter, fun and peace. It's about an all-around good time. People know that by now."

Ask Field Marshal Maceo why he was hired by James Brown — aka "The Godfather of Soul," "Soul Brother No. 1" and "the hardest-working man in show business" — before J.B. heard him play even one note: his answer is, "It might be the name. It's a good name. There's a kind of melodic thing about 'Maceo.'"

Maceo Parker Jr., now 55, plays a melodically funky saxophone and has picked up an entire new generation of fans. Pronounced MAY-se-oh, it is a good melodic name.

"Funky" has many definitions, but you do not have to understand what it means to get it. If "Maceo" is melodic, then "funk" is rhythmic. They are words that reflect upon themselves.

Funk has been defined as "healthy dirt." Maceo's funk is about happiness: "There are times when you need to be uplifted. People look in the newspaper and they say, 'Oh, Maceo Parker is coming to town / You can shake everything you got / Wave your hands in the air / Da-da-da-da da da da.'"

In their late teens and early 20s, his new fans are people who find popular vocal music to be insipid, and who cannot,



Maceo Parker: "I don't know how to do anything else."

or do not, want to feel obliged to analyze the fancy chords of modern jazz. They do, however, love to swing; they do not want some soupy singer and they certainly can dance.

Another line from the press release says: "Even without a socioeconomic analysis of how music reflects the changing times in which we live, one thing is clear: dance music will be and has always been at the forefront of these changes."

His son Corey recently started traveling with him, adding a rap element. "Having my son with me bridges the gap between business and family life," he says, and he attributes the following quote to Corey: "If you're hungry for blessings you'll drool because he's known for his night lessons."

In the tune called "Maceo's Groove" on the new album "Funkoverload" (Cream Records), Corey also is playing at home in a grill where Brown happened to stop for a post-performance bite. (He was already a star.)

He introduced himself to Melvin: "I'm James Brown. I sure like the way you play." When told the story later, Maceo was not surprised: "Melvin was really into funky

drumming." Both Maceo, who was 19 at the time, and Melvin were going to college. "When you're through studying," Brown said, "the other will still be open. I'm a man of my word. Call me if you want the job."

Two years later, the brothers decided to leave school. Melvin made an appointment with Brown and he said, "Remember me? I'm not a student any more." Sure enough, Brown offered to hire him. "Oh, by the way," Melvin said, "this is my brother Maceo. He needs a job too." Both of them were hired. Brown had never, not once, heard Maceo play. Maceo now thinks Brown thought that if his brother was so good, Maceo would be good too. He played on Brown's hit "Out of Sight." He sings the part of it that goes, "Geein' all right." He played baritone and then tenor and finally alto saxophone, which he still plays now.

By now, he's become so accustomed to being at the helm he can no longer remember what life as a sideman was like. His musicians have to be sure to stay in touch with him on stage, and he must stay in tune with the audience. His signals include touching an ear or rubbing an arm, like a third base coach; indicating a chord here or a ballad next. Sometimes he'll play "Georgia" in the middle of a set, sometimes as an encore, or not at all. His formula is "2 percent jazz, 98 percent funky stuff."

"Georgia" is not as funky as "Elephant Stepped on My Foot" on "Funkoverload." He keeps in shape by walking four fast miles a day. And he moves around for hours on stage. Maybe it looks like he's moving more than he is. He has learned how to pace himself. People tell him that music keeps you young, but he thinks it's his love for the music more than the music itself.

"Because I love it so much, everything else comes easy. I just enjoy bringing smiles to people's faces," he smiles and says: "Maybe it is music keeping me young at that. How should I know? I just don't know how to do anything else."

From Oct. 15 through November, Parker will tour Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland and a large house





## Airbus Splits A Bonanza of Plane Orders With Boeing

**FARNBOROUGH, England** — Airbus Industrie and Boeing Co. won orders Tuesday for 71 jetliners worth a total of \$6.7 billion, splitting what analysts say could be one of the industry's last big bonanzas for several years.

Airbus will sell up to 10 long-range A340-500 jets and six A320 short-haul planes to International Lease Finance Corp., and as many as 16 A340s to Emirates Airlines in orders worth \$4.3 billion, it announced at an air show here.

Boeing said it had won an order worth about \$2.7 billion to sell up to 39 of its 737, 767 and 777 jets to Varig Brazilian Airlines. Varig plans to use the 777s — the first to be purchased by a Latin American carrier — on routes between Brazil and Europe.

Planesmakers are enjoying boom times along with busy airlines, and Airbus indicated it would try to take advantage of the surge by raising its asking prices by 3 percent, even though analysts warn that the aviation business is headed for a sharp downturn in 2000. Boeing raised its list prices by about 5 percent this year.

But after a three-year surge in aircraft orders fueled by buoyant economies, industry executives warn that growth is slowing because of recessions in Asian nations and slowing economies in the United States and elsewhere. Most of the jets will not be delivered until after 2002, a sign airlines expect a slump.

"The next three to four years is not the time for huge orders of aircraft," said Chris Partridge, associate director for aviation finance at Deutsche Bank AG in London. "This market has peaked and the Asian crisis is starting to spread."

ILFC, a unit of American International Group Inc., said its order was a bet on a buoyant air traffic market by 2002 that would include "a strong recovery in Asia." Regional traffic in that market has plunged amid an economic slump.

Bombardier Inc. of Canada said Tuesday that it wanted to build a new 90-seat regional jet, the BRJ-X series.

Fimmeccanica SpA's Agusta and Textron Inc.'s Bell Helicopter units said they would develop a new aircraft jointly and assemble each other's products.



**APPROVAL FOR MAHATHIR** — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia on Tuesday. Foreign executives have expressed cautious approval of the country's new currency controls.

## Acer Backs Out of Deal to Purchase Siemens Computer Unit

**TAIPEI** — Acer Inc., Taiwan's largest computer maker, said Tuesday it had canceled plans to buy a computer unit of Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG of Germany, because of concern that Russia's financial crisis would crimp demand for computers across Europe.

But Siemens Nixdorf said the deal fell through because of irreconcilable differences over financing.

While both sides had recognized the usefulness of the move from a strategic point of view, they were unable to reach an agreement over the financial conditions of the deal. Acer's proposals to finance the deal were "incompatible" with Siemens Nixdorf's demands, the German company said.

Furthermore, "in view of the finan-

cial crisis in Asia, Acer has been forced to set different priorities in its expansion plans, particularly in the semiconductor business," Siemens Nixdorf said.

In April, Acer agreed to buy Siemens Nixdorf's personal-computer development, purchasing departments and plant for an undisclosed sum.

The plant in the southern German state of Bavaria employs a work force of about 2,000 people.

By purchasing the unit, Acer hoped to gain market share in Europe and better compete with its rivals, Compaq Computer Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co.

The cancellation is a setback for Siemens Nixdorf's plan for cutting costs and shedding unprofitable businesses, while building market share outside

## Big Hurdles Seen for Hong Kong

Rules Aimed at 'Speculators' Will Be Hard to Enforce, Analysts Say

By Philip Segal  
International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — As Hong Kong's financial secretary, Donald Tsang, called Tuesday for international measures to reign in speculators worldwide, analysts pointed out some of the problems with Hong Kong's stepped up war on market forces.

Finding out who they are, stopping them, and deciding what to do when "speculators" turn out to be local companies desperate for U.S. dollars poses a major obstacle, they say.

But Mr. Tsang said that so many countries in Asia were advocating controls that there should be a global plan. Last week, Malaysia adopted a fixed exchange rate and announced it would pull its currency out of international circulation.

"We believe there has to be some discipline — universally agreed, internationally agreed discipline in regulating the flow of funds which are used for speculative purposes of this kind," Mr. Tsang said on government-run radio RTHK.

In its determination to keep its currency pegged to the U.S. dollar, the government has unveiled a flurry of new measures since Saturday. Among the changes was one designed to make it harder for traders to drive up interest rates by selling borrowed Hong Kong

dollars. Known as short-selling, this is done in the hope that the pain of sustained high rates will force Hong Kong to abandon the peg and let the currency float.

The measures are part of a sustained campaign against unidentified foreign "speculators" or "manipulators," whom the authorities here have blamed for Hong Kong's slumping stock market and rocketing interest rates that have sent unemployment to a 15-year high.

While the government blames speculators for its problems, the financial community tends to attribute pressure on stocks and currency to the territory's property prices, which are still the highest in the world. If authorities persist in supporting real estate and stock prices, pressure for a currency devaluation is bound to continue, analysts said.

The Hong Kong government "believes interest rates are high because there is speculation by wicked people," said Michael Taylor, an economist at Indosuez W.I. Carr. "I see speculation being the focus of the currency wave, and the currency wave is deflation."

Among its new rules, the government reversed an April measure that had made it more difficult for banks to borrow Hong Kong dollars from the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the territory's quasi-central bank. The theory was that less available money would get into the hands of short-sellers, but all the measure did was to allow short-sellers

to move the currency market with much less money than before.

Now, the authorities have again made it easier for banks to borrow, but have said that banks supplying speculators will be refused cash. But how will the government tell when banks are supplying Hong Kong dollars to "manipulators," as opposed to legitimate businesses that either need Hong Kong dollars, or else are looking to hedge their positions?

"We'll ask them," said Norman Chan, a deputy chief executive of the authority. Beyond that, however, the government is relying on spotting unusually large amounts of Hong Kong dollar borrowing in unusual patterns, a task that analysts characterized as a huge challenge.

"It's so difficult to enforce," said Robert Zielinski, regional banking analyst at Lehman Brothers in Tokyo. "They're trying whatever they can."

As with other Asian countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, which have in the last year criticized foreign hedge funds for undermining their currencies, Hong Kong's currency is under pressure partly because of local borrowers of U.S. dollars.

It is not hard to find locals in Hong Kong who might be in urgent need of dollars. One of Hong Kong's largest property companies, New World Development Co. Ltd., has reported that 57 percent of its debt is denominated in U.S. dollars. China-backed Guangdong Investment has a quarter of its debt in dollars — \$285 million — even though most of its sales are in Hong Kong dollars or Chinese yuan.

While stocks have risen sharply since the latest anti-speculative measures were announced, the measures have failed to remove the huge risk premium investors are still demanding to be in Hong Kong dollars.

Interest rates may have fallen this week, but banks must still pay 11 percent for one-year Hong Kong dollar money, almost 5 percentage points more than they would pay for U.S. dollars. Those high costs are passed on to borrowers.

"The problem with any pegged currency system is that interest rates and your economy will be vulnerable to external influences over which you have no control," said Keith Irving, banking analyst at Merrill Lynch in Hong Kong.

"If the yen starts to go south again, those pressures may re-emerge," he said, and rates could rise again.

### WALL STREET WATCH

## Casting an Eye on the Buffett Effect

By Gretchen Morgenson  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — It is well known that Warren Buffett is one of the world's smartest investors and one of the world's richest men. It is also well known that he did not get that way by buying stocks at prices well above their asset values.

Yet that is exactly where the stock in Buffett's holding company, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., now stands. In spite of a stock market decline that has hammered many of the shares that Mr. Buffett owns, including American Express, Coca-Cola, the Travelers Group and Gillette, shares of Berkshire Hathaway have a gain for the year. Berkshire is up 30.4 percent even as its portfolio of eight major stockholdings has lost 6 percent, net of credits Mr. Buffett could use for taxes.

The rise of Berkshire Hathaway has weakened in recent weeks with the broad market. Its A shares closed Tuesday at \$60,800 each, down about 24 percent from their peak in April. The B shares, which were issued two years ago at one-third of the A share value, fetched \$2,031 on Tuesday.

But the recent outperformance of Berkshire Hathaway means that its stock is now trading at about 2.4 times the value of its eight largest common-stock investments. At the end of last year, Berkshire stock fetched 1.4 times the value of its top eight holdings.

Call it the Buffett effect. Being able to invest alongside Warren Buffett has made Berkshire a cult stock, an issue that everybody wants to own and nobody wants to sell. Watching Berkshire Hathaway's A and B shares scale ever-higher heights in recent years has been a source of immense frustration to any investor who sold.

Betting against Mr. Buffett and selling his stock is nobody's idea of smart investing. The company has raised its book value an astonishing 25.5 percent in each of the last 10 years.

Still, given that in his 1996 annual report, Mr. Buffett characterized his Berkshire Hathaway stock as "not undervalued," one might well wonder: What would be the call it now?

Mr. Buffett makes it a rule not to discuss his investing strategy with reporters. So for his opinion, investors may have to wait until next spring, when he issues another of his homespun letters to shareholders.

In the meantime, the outperformance of Berkshire Hathaway stock compared with Mr. Buffett's eight favored stocks provides an intriguing example of market inefficiencies.

Berkshire Hathaway is much more than just an investment vehicle for Mr. Buffett. It is also a property-casualty insurance company with interests in newspapers and other businesses.

But equities represent 65 percent of Berkshire's total assets, and the eight big stocks account for nearly 90 percent of the equity holdings.

Insurance dominates Berkshire Hathaway's operations. The Geico unit is one of the largest underwriters of auto insurance nationwide; the recent acquisition of General Re bolsters Berkshire Hathaway's reinsurance business, in which it shares exposure to large risks with other companies. Last year, insurance premiums accounted for 46 percent of revenue.

The decline in stock prices that Mr. Buffett predicted last spring has occurred. The big-name stocks that he favors have remained in the stratosphere much longer than the shares of small, lesser-known companies. But even these stocks have recently been trounced. As of Friday, Coca-Cola had lost 7 percent for the year; Gillette had lost 18.5 percent; American Express was down 17.5 percent. Travelers Group had fallen 27.6 percent; Wells Fargo had lost 13 percent, and Walt Disney was down 15.3 percent so far in 1998. The only stock up was that of The Washington Post Co., which had risen 4.6 percent. Freddie Mac was unchanged.

Of course, even at these shrunken prices, Mr. Buffett still has huge gains in his stocks. His cost basis for the eight holdings is roughly 20 percent of their current value.

Still, given the 36 percent premium between what Berkshire Hathaway fetches and what Mr. Buffett's stocks are worth, investors trying to mimic his results might be better off buying the stocks than Berkshire.

Europe. The collapse of Russia's currency and economy have raised concern about European exposure there.

"The prospects in Germany and elsewhere in Europe have become shaky," said Simon Lin, Acer's president. Integrating the unit's 2,000 employees into Acer posed another problem, he said.

Peter Gotal, the Siemens Nixdorf spokesman, confirmed that the planned sale would not take place. Siemens Nixdorf's personal-computer business "is going superbly," however, and there is "no big hurry" to find a new partner, Mr. Gotal said.

He blamed the economic crisis in Asia and the difficulty of obtaining financing for Acer's withdrawal of its offer.

In August, Acer trimmed its 1998 net profit forecast by 36 percent, to 3.5

billion Taiwan dollars (\$100.7 million), citing falling personal-computer and semiconductor prices.

Asia's financial crisis has also damped the region's demand for computers.

For Siemens Nixdorf, however, Mr. Gotal said there was no concern that computer sales were declining, adding that the company reported a 30 percent increase in sales in the nine months ended July 1, compared with the previous year.

About 90 percent of Siemens Nixdorf's sales come from Germany and the rest of Europe. Shares in Siemens, the parent company of Siemens Nixdorf, rose 1.80 Deutsche marks, or 1.52 percent, to 120.10 DM (\$69.86). Acer's shares closed at 33.5 dollars, up 2.45 percent. (Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	¥	HK\$	NT\$	₹	₪	₹
American	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636
British	1.4563	1.0000	2.7936	156.80	11.7036	54.0000	253.3590	1.9360	1.9360
French	1.6654	1.3636	1.0000	65.55	4.8379	22.3600	103.7590	0.7936	0.7936
German	1.9360	0.6936	1.0000	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636
Japanese	106.46	156.80	65.55	1.0000	11.7036	54.0000	253.3590	1.9360	1.9360
Swiss	1.3636	0.7936	1.0000	93.75	6.5536	30.0000	139.3600	1.0000	1.0000
Taiwan	36.4810	54.0000	22.3600	54.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Thailand	1.3636	0.7936	1.0000	93.75	6.5536	30.0000	139.3600	1.0000	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636

Libor-Libor Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
36-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Key Money Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
36-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Per £	Per DM	Per ¥	Per HK\$	Per NT\$	Per ₹	Per ₪	Per ₹
American	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636
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Thailand	1.3636	0.7936	1.0000	93.75	6.5536	30.0000	139.3600	1.0000	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	210-day	240-day	270-day
American	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636
British	1.4563	1.0000	2.7936	156.80	11.7036	54.0000	253.3590	1.9360	1.9360
French	1.6654	1.3636	1.0000	65.55	4.8379	22.3600	103.7590	0.7936	0.7936
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Taiwan	36.4810	54.0000	22.3600	54.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Thailand	1.3636	0.7936	1.0000	93.75	6.5536	30.0000	139.3600	1.0000	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	0.6936	1.9360	106.46	7.7936	36.4810	166.0810	1.3636	1.3636

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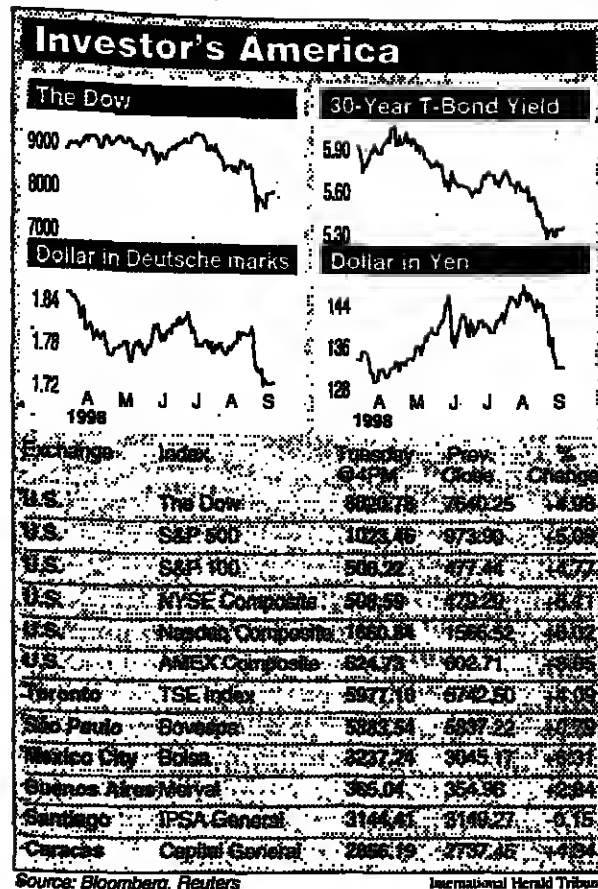
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## THE AMERICAS



## Very briefly:

- Goldman, Sachs & Co. told employees it planned to go ahead with its initial public offering, despite the plunge in the stock market. The 129-year-old partnership is preparing to sell stock for the first time in November.
- Guy Gannett Communications is selling its seven television stations to Sinclair Broadcast Group Inc. for \$310 million, completing the family-owned media company's plan to sell off its assets.
- H.J. Heinz Co. said earnings for the financial first quarter, which ended July 29, rose 13 percent, to \$223.3 million, as lower costs offset the impact of the strong dollar.
- Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the second-largest U.S. life insurer, plans to cut about 10 percent of its administrative work force of 19,500 by the end of 1998.
- AMP Inc. asked shareholders to reject AlliedSignal Inc.'s \$9.8 billion bid for the maker of electronic connectors, calling the offer inadequate.
- Coca-Cola Co. said Chris Lowe would become president of the Central America and Caribbean division on Oct. 1, succeeding Stu Cross.

**The Trib Index**

Prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York time

Index	Level	Change	% change	Year to date % change
World Index	178.45	+0.82	+0.46	+3.68
Regional indexes				
Asia/Pacific	76.88	+0.26	+0.34	+20.18
Europe	218.53	+0.20	+0.09	+13.20
N. America	234.86	+2.79	+1.20	+8.74
S. America	78.44	-2.88	-3.54	-48.82
Industrial indexes				
Capital goods	239.11	+3.51	+1.49	+15.75
Consumer goods	221.79	+0.77	+0.35	+5.75
Energy	188.15	-0.22	-0.12	-3.49
Finance	121.29	+0.42	+0.35	+3.10
Miscellaneous	145.23	+0.80	+0.55	+2.00
Raw Materials	153.90	+0.01	+0.01	+2.00
Services	194.19	+0.59	+0.30	+11.40
Utilities	157.79	-0.38	-0.24	-5.44

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index & the U.S. dollar value of 200 internationally available stocks from 25 countries.

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## AMEX

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close  
The 200 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	1,118	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1,095	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Apple	1,085	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	1,075	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Amazon.com	1,065	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Yahoo	1,055	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Google	1,045	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Alibaba	1,035	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Facebook	1,025	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Twitter	1,015	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
LinkedIn	1,005	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Slack	995	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Dropbox	985	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Box.net	975	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Evernote	965	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
OneDrive	955	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
SharePoint	945	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Office 365	935	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 10	925	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 8	915	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 7	905	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Vista	895	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows XP	885	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 95	875	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 98	865	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows ME	855	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows 2000	845	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2003	835	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2008	825	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2012	815	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2016	805	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2019	795	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2022	785	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2025	775	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2028	765	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2031	755	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2034	745	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2037	735	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2040	725	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2043	715	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2046	705	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2049	695	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2052	685	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2055	675	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2058	665	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2061	655	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2064	645	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2067	635	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2070	625	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2073	615	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2076	605	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2079	595	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2082	585	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2085	575	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2088	565	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2091	555	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2094	545	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2097	535	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2100	525	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2103	515	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2106	505	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2109	495	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2112	485	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2115	475	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2118	465	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2121	455	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2124	445	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2127	435	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2130	425	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2133	415	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2136	405	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2139	395	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2142	385	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2145	375	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2148	365	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2151	355	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2154	345	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2157	335	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2160	325	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2163	315	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2166	305	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2169	295	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2172	285	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2175	275	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2178	265	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2181	255	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2184	245	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2187	235	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2190	225	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2193	215	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2196	205	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2199	195	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2202	185	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2205	175	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2208	165	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2211	155	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2214	145	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2217	135	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2220	125	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2223	115	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2226	105	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2229	95	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2232	85	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2235	75	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2238	65	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2241	55	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2244	45	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2247	35	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2250	25	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2253	15	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2256	5	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Windows Server 2259	0	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	+1/4

## Silicon Valley Sticks With Stocks

By Sam Howe Verhovek  
New York Times Service

MENLO PARK, California —

With all due respect to Main Street investors who grew a bit faint when the Dow Jones average plunged 6.4 percent in a day last week, the young workers riding the stock options on Silicon Valley's roller coaster have a message: Really, that's nothing.

At Onsale Inc., an on-line auction house where, like many ventures in the Internet field, virtually every employee has a package of stock options that may or may not be a big part of their net worth some day, wild swings in the company's stock price go with the territory.

In the year and a half since the company went public, the stock has been as low as \$4.625 a share and as high as \$36.8125, with plenty of dips and rises along the way. In the past week alone, it careened from a low of \$13.875 to a high of \$21, finally closing at \$16.75 on Friday. On Tuesday, it traded at \$18.

"You get used to it after awhile," said Jack Herndon, 30, the director of installed base marketing at Onsale, a cyber auction house that sells an eclectic array of goods, from computer equipment to rattlesnake meat to a human-shaped inflatable rubber device used for boxing practice known as the Slam Man.

"I came here from a company that went from an all-time high to an all-time low in a matter of months," Mr. Herndon said with a shrug. "One day it went from 42 to 24 overnight, then down to 11. I watched in 36 hours a significant amount of money not yet in my wallet burn before my eyes. It happens."

More than in almost any other industry, stock options have fueled the boom in Silicon Valley and in other regions of the country where high technology and Internet businesses are congregated, allowing start-up companies to pay smart, ambitious workers a relatively low sal-

ary — along with the promise of great riches if their sweat and creativity help these ventures succeed.

Along the way, that phenomenon seems to have sparked a unique brand of investment psychology that can be gleaned from talks with employees like those at Onsale, each of whom describes his or her own method of coping with the kind of volatility that might turn the stomachs of the most hardened investors.

"Honestly, O.K., I do check the price at least once a day, just to see where it is," said Debbie Rodriguez, 29, a customer service supervisor. "But I don't calculate what it's all worth when it goes down. I calculate it for its potential, what I think it's really worth because I know how hard everybody at this company is working, and that helps."

Stefanie Elkins, 29, a manager of investor relations, said, "The swings are all a part of the game, the whole Silicon Valley mentality. I think there's a whole, almost pioneer attitude, especially with Internet companies — it's. 'Let's try this, let's see if we can get it to

work, let's see if we can get it to a point where the stock options are really worth something.' There's a thrill in trying. If it doesn't work, you move on."

Robert Petrossian, a vice president for engineering at Onsale, said short-term swings in the stock market are not the best way to measure the true value of a company in a fast-changing field such as the Internet.

"Being human, I do watch the stock price," said Mr. Petrossian. "It's a way to see how other people value your work externally. But I'm at this company for the long term, and I have my own way of valuing the stock. And from day one, in terms of the fundamentals, nothing has changed."

Many employees insisted that stock options were not the main attraction that drew them to the company.

"The roller coaster is fun and it's interesting, but it's really not the reason I'm here," said John Dean, 39, the vice president in charge of a newly launched division offering travel products, including bidding for weekly time-shares in a Mex-

## MARKET: Optimism on Wall Street

Continued from Page 1



## EUROPE

## Oil Specialists Predict the Demise of OPEC

**Bloomberg News**  
LONDON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could fall apart if its members do not cut oil output enough to lift prices from their lowest level in almost a decade, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the former Saudi oil minister, said Tuesday.

Sheikh Yamani, who was oil minister from 1962 to 1986, said that the 11-nation group made a "serious error" in November when it decided to raise oil output 10 percent to win market share.

Oil prices have since fallen as low as \$11.55 a barrel, less than half of last year's peak price of \$24.91.

Now, with oil demand sagging in Asia and OPEC not fully implementing pledged production

cuts, the group is facing a crisis that could kill its members' resolve to work together to coordinate oil policies and keep prices stable.

"I'm not sure OPEC will remain intact," Sheikh Yamani said at a conference hosted by the Center for Global Energy Studies, a London-based energy research organization he founded. "Its members are becoming increasingly divergent."

His remarks were made at the start of a two-day conference on the direction of oil prices.

Estimates show that OPEC members still have implemented only 85 percent of the 2.6 million barrels a day of production cuts agreed at the group's last meeting in June.

Robert Priddle, executive director of the Paris-based International

Energy Agency, told the conference that he doubted OPEC would still exist 20 years from now.

"Member countries have little in common apart from oil ownership," Mr. Priddle said.

He said that their differences were political, social, economic and cultural, adding: "The future of OPEC will be determined by the ability of its members to define new goals consistent with today's global economy."

The Venezuelan oil minister, Erwin Arrieta, was not so concerned about OPEC's fate. He said that a meeting in Amsterdam in June among oil ministers from Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Venezuela was a "turning point" for the group.

"It was recognized that the

quota system was defunct," Mr. Arrieta said, explaining that it was then that the group agreed to look at outside estimates of its production instead of OPEC's own production figures, which were viewed as inaccurate.

OPEC's output cuts have not lifted oil prices to the range of \$15 to \$22 a barrel that has prevailed for the past 10 years.

"OPEC's quota system has never worked," Mr. Priddle said.

"Quota cheating is the rule of the game, a kind that brings any cartel to its knees."

OPEC's attempts during the past 12 years to set prices have "failed dramatically because of serious differences between members and their objectives," he said.

## AXA Joins Suitors for French Bank

**Reuters**  
PARIS — A third major financial institution on Tuesday declared an interest in acquiring a stake in Credit Lyonnais, as the French state-owned bank moves closer to privatization.

AXA Group, the French insurer, said Tuesday that it wanted to become a shareholder in Credit Lyonnais, which was one of the largest banks in the world before its expansion in the 1980s went awry.

AXA joined Allianz AG, the German insurer, and Compagnie Financière de Paris of France on the list of publicly declared suitors. All three say they are interested in relatively small holdings rather than a majority stake in the bank, which has spent most of the 1990s propped up by the French government after suffering massive losses.

This could well suit the government's expected strategy of a two-step sell-off, starting with the creation of a core group of shareholders before another chunk is floated, possibly in 1999.

## Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	1,095.68	1,078.22	+1.61
Brussels	BEL-20	3,584.23	3,513.71	+1.52
Frankfurt	DAX	3,163.84	4,923.37	-3.67
Copenhagen	Stock Market	654.87	648.03	+1.07
Helsinki	HEX General	4,559.35	4,359.80	+4.57
Oslo	OBX	541.43	523.26	+3.47
London	FTSE 100	5,344.20	5,347.00	-0.05
Madrid	Stock Exchange	771.08	749.76	+2.84
Milan	MBITEL	21345	20840	+2.42
Paris	CAC 40	3,803.74	3,803.35	+0.01
Stockholm	SX 16	3,718.86	3,620.93	+2.73
Vienna	ATX	1,207.81	1,167.52	+3.45
Zurich	SPI	4,389.45	4,302.29	+2.31

## Very briefly:

- American Express Co. unveiled the first euro-denominated traveler's checks. They can be used as of January, although the European single currency will not be available in currency form until 2002.
- The Federal Cartel Office of Germany warned that it had reservations against a plan by Kirch Group and Bertelsmann AG to increase their stakes to 50 percent each in their pay-television channel Premiere by redistributing the stake held by Canal Plus SA of France.
- Deutsche Bank AG's chairman, Rolf Breuer, restated the German giant's interest in buying a U.S. investment bank in an interview with the financial newspaper *Börsen-Zeitung*, but ruled out a long-rumored purchase of J.P. Morgan & Co.
- ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. signed an agreement with RAO Gazprom under which the Swiss-Swedish and Russian companies would make equipment and power stations and jointly finance projects. Financial terms were not disclosed.
- Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Petrofina SA plan to swap the Belgian company's fuel depots and gas stations in Norway for an unspecified number of Shell's Dutch gas stations.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

## France Rejects U.S. Bid for Foncier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government, concerned over potential job losses, said Tuesday it had rejected a bid by U.S. investors to buy a stake in Credit Foncier de France SA, a troubled state-owned bank.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. and Robert Bass, an American investor, had made the only bid for the bank, which the government has long sought to privatize to shore up its capital.

GMAC is the finance arm of General Motors Corp.

The Finance Ministry said the employment plan presented by GMAC and Mr. Bass "is insufficiently precise, despite some progress made over the summer."

But the government said it would try again to sell the bank in the coming months, and that the lender would undergo a financial restructuring before the next sale effort.

Paris has been trying for more than a year to dispose of its 91 percent of Credit Foncier, a housing-finance company with \$53 billion in assets. The company, saved by a bailout in 1996 after it posted a loss of \$1.8 billion a year before, is now profitable.

Unions have been wary of a foreign buyer, however, fearing job cuts among its 2,400 workers.

"Credit Foncier is well managed, but the buyer was the only candidate and was in a very strong position," said Jean-Marc Loiseux, a banking analyst at ABN-AMRO Securities.

The bank is currently 90 percent owned by Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations, a state-controlled financial institution.

When a call for bids went out early this year, several other institutions expressed interest but dropped out.

On Tuesday, Credit Foncier

shares fell 2.60 francs, to 75.10 (\$13.04).

The shares have fallen as much as 55 percent since their high for the year of 159.90 francs on April 6 amid pessimism that a buyer will be found.

Unions have opposed any disposal plan by the state that might bring job losses, even holding Credit Foncier's chairman hostage in his office for three weeks in February 1997 to block an attempt to liquidate the bank.

Buying part of Credit Foncier would have added to the international holdings of the Bass family of Texas. Its interests include a 14 percent stake in Human Genome Sciences Inc. and a majority interest in a project designed to test human life support systems for space travel. The family lost out in a 1997 bidding battle for Fisher Scientific International.

(AP, Bloomberg)

## Ex-Lloyd's Chief To Head NatWest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lord Alexander, chairman of National Westminster Bank PLC, will be replaced in April by Sir David Rowland, former chairman of Lloyd's of London, the bank said Tuesday.

Sir David, who joined the board in April, became a deputy chairman Tuesday. As head of Lloyd's from 1993 to 1997, he led a plan to rescue the insurance market following huge losses.

Richard Evans, chairman of British Airways PLC, is also joining NatWest's board.

A merchant banking debacle weakened NatWest in 1997, leading to criticism of Lord Alexander, who has been chairman for 10 years. (AFP, Bloomberg)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Sept. 8

Daily prices in local currencies.

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

AEX Index: 1095.68

Previous: 1078.22

Amst. 100

Amst. 200

Amst. 300

Amst. 400

Amst. 500

Amst. 600

Amst. 700

Amst. 800

Amst. 900

Amst. 1000

Amst. 1100

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Amst. 1500

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Amst. 3000

Amst. 3100

Amst. 3200

Amst. 3300

Amst. 3400

Amst. 3500

Amst. 3600

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Amst. 3900

Amst. 4000

Amst. 4100

Amst. 4200

Amst. 4300

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## Kuala Lumpur

High Low Close Prev.

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The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

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Page	15 Month High Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	700 High	Low	Latest
17	17.00	Amalgamated	1.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
18	18.00	Amalgamated	1.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
19	19.00	Amalgamated	1.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
20	20.00	Amalgamated	1.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
21	21.00	Amalgamated	1.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
22	22.00	Amalgamated	1.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
23	23.00	Amalgamated	1.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
24	24.00	Amalgamated	1.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
25	25.00	Amalgamated	1.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
26	26.00	Amalgamated	1.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
27	27.00	Amalgamated	1.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
28	28.00	Amalgamated	1.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
29	29.00	Amalgamated	1.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
30	30.00	Amalgamated	1.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
31	31.00	Amalgamated	1.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
32	32.00	Amalgamated	1.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
33	33.00	Amalgamated	1.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
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95	95.00	Amalgamated	1.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
96	96.00	Amalgamated	1.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
97	97.00	Amalgamated	1.00	97.00	97.00	97.00
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**BLANCPAIN**

BLANCPAIN SA, 1094 AUDEX, SWITZERLAND  
TEL +41 21 796 36 36 FAX +41 21 796 36 37

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هكذا من الاجل







**Tuesday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
In terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

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	Hwy	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Date	C/F		Wind	Sky	Dir	Dr	Wv	PE	Hgt	Temp	Wind	Lobs	Lobs
	F	C											
1911	72	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1912	73	23	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1913	74	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1914	75	25	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1915	76	26	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1916	77	27	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1917	78	28	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1918	79	29	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1919	80	30	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1920	81	31	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1921	82	32	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1922	83	33	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1923	84	34	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1924	85	35	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1925	86	36	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1926	87	37	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
1927	88	38	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
1928	89	39	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
1929	90	40	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
1930	91	41	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
1931	92	42	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
1932	93	43	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
1933	94	44	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1934	95	45	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
1935	96	46	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
1936	97	47	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
1937	98	48	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
1938	99	49	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
1939	100	50	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1940	101	51	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
1941	102	52	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
1942	103	53	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
1943	104	54	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1944	105	55	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
1945	106	56	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
1946	107	57	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1947	108	58	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
1948	109	59	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
1949	110	60	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
1950	111	61	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
1951	112	62	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1952	113	63	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1953	114	64	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
1954	115	65	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
1955	116	66	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
1956	117	67	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1957	118	68	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
1958	119	69	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
1959	120	70	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
1960	121	71	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
1961	122	72	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1962	123	73	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
1963	124	74	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
1964	125	75	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1965	126	76	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1966	127	77	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
1967	128	78	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
1968	129	79	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
1969	130	80	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
1970	131	81	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
1971	132	82	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
1972	133	83	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
1973	134	84	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
1974	135	85	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
1975	136	86	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
1976	137	87	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
1977	138	88	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
1978	139	89	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
1979	140	90	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
1980	141	91	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
1981	142	92	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
1982	143	93	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
1983	144	94	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
1984	145	95	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
1985	146	96	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
1986	147	97	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
1987	148	98	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
1988	149	99	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
1989	150	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
1990	151	101	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
1991	152	102	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
1992	153	103	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
1993	154	104	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
1994	155	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
1995	156	106	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
1996	157	107	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
1997	158	108	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
1998	159	109	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
1999	160	110	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
2000	161	111	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
2001	162	112	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002	163	113	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
2003	164	114	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
2004	165	115	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
2005	166	116	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
2006	167	117	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
2007	168	118	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
2008	169	119	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
2009	170	120	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
2010	171	121	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
2011	172	122	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
2012	173	123	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
2013	174	124	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
2014	175	125	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
2015	176	126	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
2016	177	127	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
2017	178	128	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
2018	179	129	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
2019	180	130	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
2020	181	131	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
2021	182	132	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
2022	183	133	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
2023	184	134	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
2024	185	135	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123

[illegible][illegible]

**Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close**  
(Continued)

[illegible]

19 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	PE	100% High	Low	last	Change
1024	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1025	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1026	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1027	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1028	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1029	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1030	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1031	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1032	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1033	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1034	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1035	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1036	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1037	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1038	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1039	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1040	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1041	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1042	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1043	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1044	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1045	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1046	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1047	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1048	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1049	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1050	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1051	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1052	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1053	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1054	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1055	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1056	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1057	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1058	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1059	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1060	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1061	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1062	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1063	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1064	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1065	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1066	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1067	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1068	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1069	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1070	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194
1071	10	10	PennT	2.00	285	194	194	194	194

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Symbol	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Daily Vol	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low
110	15 1/4	3 1/4	Uran	98	27	16	497
111	17 1/2	20	UAW	10	10	10	4
112	17 1/2	20	UAW	10	10	10	4
113	24 1/2	11 1/4	theComp	5	12	21 1/2	13 1/4
114	24 1/2	11 1/4	theComp	5	12	21 1/2	13 1/4
115	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
116	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
117	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
118	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
119	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
120	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
121	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
122	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
123	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
124	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
125	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
126	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
127	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
128	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
129	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
130	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
131	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
132	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
133	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
134	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
135	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
136	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
137	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
138	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
139	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
140	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
141	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
142	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
143	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
144	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
145	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
146	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
147	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
148	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
149	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
150	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
151	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
152	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
153	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
154	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
155	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
156	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
157	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
158	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
159	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
160	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
161	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
162	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
163	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
164	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
165	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
166	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
167	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
168	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
169	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
170	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
171	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
172	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
173	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
174	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
175	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
176	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
177	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
178	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
179	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
180	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
181	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
182	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
183	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
184	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
185	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
186	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
187	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
188	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
189	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
190	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
191	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
192	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
193	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
194	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
195	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
196	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
197	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
198	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
199	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
200	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
201	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
202	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
203	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
204	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
205	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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207	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
208	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
209	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
210	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
211	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
212	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
213	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
214	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
215	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
216	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
217	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
218	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
219	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
220	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
221	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
222	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
223	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
224	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
225	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
226	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
227	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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232	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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251	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
252	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
253	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
254	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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258	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
259	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
260	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
261	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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263	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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266	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
267	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
268	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
269	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
270	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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272	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
273	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
274	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
275	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
276	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
277	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
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279	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
280	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
281	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
282	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	23	12	15	12 1/2
283	15 1/4	3 1/4	Union	2			

100  
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**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**French Take Action**

**CYCLING** Amid reports that cyclists from the disgraced Festina team admitted to using the doping substance EPO, the French government created its own team on Tuesday to tackle what is increasingly seen as a widespread problem — drugs in sports.

France Soir, the evening paper in Paris, said Monday that it had obtained details of confessions by several members of the Festina team that was thrown out of the Tour de France in July for EPO use.

"I acknowledge the use of EPO for about the last four years," the Swiss cyclist Alex Zülle told the police, according to the newspaper. "The first time, I was racing for the Spanish team ONCE. I was using the product while preparing for the Tour de France, Giro and the Tour of Spain, taking two injections of EPO a week for three or four weeks before and during the race."

In response to mounting concern over the use of illegal drugs in sports, the French government said it would set up a working group to help clamp down on illegal substances. The announcement by Health Minister Bernard Kouchner and Sports Minister Marie-George Buffet came in the aftermath of the Tour de France, which was dominated by the doping scandal.

The group is to make a preliminary report in mid-October, a month before the National Assembly's second reading of a new anti-doping law, and present its final recommendations by April 1999. (AP)

**Manchester United Silent**

**SOCCER** In a wall of silence on Tuesday as they tried to confirm reports that their club's board would consider a takeover bid from Rupert Murdoch's BSkyB satellite television company, Manchester United said it could not confirm a report in The Times that the United board would meet before Wednesday's match against Charlton. (Reuters)

**Balm for America's Ills**

**McGwire and Sosa: Home-Run Diversion**

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

**S**T. LOUIS — The home-run record has been going down for weeks. The only things missing were the details. Like: Mark McGwire tied Roger Maris with his 61st Monday, while Sammy Sosa stayed at 58.

What was not immediately evident was the way Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa welcomed everybody on board with big hugs and open smiles, the body language of two good human beings who have found each other.

The signals are that this is for everybody, for Mr. and Mrs. America, for the people in the Caribbean, for the family

**VANTAGE POINT**

of Roger Maris, for the memory of Babe Ruth, for the people who buy tickets and sweat in the stands, for anybody who admires grace under pressure.

In Busch Stadium on Monday, fans in red shirts cheered a player in a blue-and-white uniform. It's almost as stupendous a development as in the song about Chicago, "I saw a man who danced with his wife."

In an era of baseball stars who have a policy of not speaking, and road-rage football and in-your-face hockey and crotch-grabbing for a basketball dunk worth 1/50th of his team's output for the night, baseball has come up with two guys who give each other high fives during a Frick-and-Fracks press conference and hug each other at first base during the game.

"I told him, 'Congratulations,'" said Sammy Sosa, from the Dominican Republic, who is charming the baseball world in his second language, English. "But I told him, 'Now you've got to wait for me.'"

Even a few days ago, it seemed like a good smart-aleck crack for crusty, cigar-chomping Jack McKeon, manager of the Reds, who said he had been getting all these phone messages about not talking McGwire, and how he wanted to "heal America."

McGwire, when apprised of McKeon's quip, said, "If only it was that easy." And he's right about that. These

multimillionaires are not exactly solving the skewed ratio of wealth and opportunity in America. In the last couple of weeks, however, it has been impossible to miss that McGwire, a very large, white dentist's son from California, has been simpatico with Sosa, a wiry dark-skinned man from the Dominican Republic, and vice versa.

Q: You both come from such different backgrounds as children. Did you ever envision yourself sitting in this setting?

Sosa: Not really, but I have to say, "Baseball been very bery good to me." (Laughter, as Sosa knowingly invoked the echoes of Chico Escuela on the ancient "Saturday Night Live" shows.) McGwire: God Bless America.

Sosa: What a country!

Q: Sammy said you would hit 70 by the end of the year. How many do you think he will hit?

McGwire: Wouldn't it be great if we just ended up tied? I think it would be beautiful.

Q: What number?

McGwire: Seventy is a good one. (Laughter.)

Sosa: I will take it.

This was the repartee Monday when the two amigos held a joint press conference. What the official transcript cannot possibly indicate is the comfort level between the men, the way they look each other in the eye and laugh.

These guys have also praised the memory and the skills of Roger Maris, who hit 61 homers in 1961 and never enjoyed it. On Sunday, Maris's son Randy Maris said: "I think if he would have had a stage like this to handle all the questions, instead of having him sit at his locker and answer questions, two hours before games and after games, just questions over and over, it would have been a lot easier for him. That was probably the toughest part."

The era of Roger Maris seems 37 decades away rather than 37 years. Maris and his friend, Mickey Mantle — they shared an apartment — were unsophisticated country boys who had grown up thinking that real men didn't share their feelings in public. Mantle ranged from hilarious to vicious, depending on his mood; Maris was far more consistent, in a testy but honest way.



Mark McGwire hoisting his son, Matthew, 10, after hitting No. 61.

Sosa seems genuinely open, at ease with himself. McGwire says he became that way through therapy after a wrecked marriage. They both grew up watching Felipe Alou and his baseball family, Steve Garvey, Kirby Puckett and Tony Gwynn set standards for eloquence and kindness in public. Sad to say, a lot of ball players today are Class A ions. Fortunately, they do not have 61 and 58 homers.

The era of good feeling has even extended to the fans. The Cardinals fans stood and applauded Sosa (and Gary Gant, a Cardinal until recently). McGwire still talks with awe about the standing ovation in Pittsburgh, and the

fact that even the fabulously abusive New York echo left him alone.

Monday, another fan came up with a McGwire home-run ball and immediately turned it over to McGwire for modest considerations — some booty, some season tickets. The word from the legal lawyers is that any poor soul who ideologically hands over a landmark baseball to McGwire is liable for many thousands of dollars of gift taxes, immediately. Up to edition time, Mike Davidson, age 28, from St. Louis, had not yet been manacled and dragged off to jail by the Internal Revenue Service.

Maybe McGwire and Sosa really are healing America.

**Griffey Joins The 50 Club**

The Associated Press

Until now, three players never hit 50 homers in the same year. Ken Griffey Jr. put an end to that Monday night.

A few hours after Mark McGwire tied Roger Maris with No. 61, Griffey homered twice — the second a grand slam — joining McGwire and Sammy Sosa in the 50 club. Griffey, who hit 49 homers in 1996 and 56 last year, drove

in six runs and joined McGwire and Babe Ruth as the only players to reach 50 in consecutive seasons.

**Blue Jays 15, Red Sox 1** At SkyDome, Jose Canseco homered for the fourth consecutive game as Toronto won its 11th straight, tying a club record.

**Red Sox 6, Yankees 1** John Valentin hit a go-ahead homer in the eighth and sent David Wells (17-3) to his first loss since June 15 as Boston rallied from a 3-0, seventh-inning deficit at Fenway Park.

**Rangers 6, Twins 1** Rick Helling (18-7) pitched a three-hitter and Juan Gonzalez highlighted a six-run seventh with his 41st homer as second-place Texas closed within three games of idle Anaheim in the AL West.

**White Sox 7, Tigers 5** Albert Belle hit his 45th home run and his 27th since the All-Star break for host Chicago.

**Astros 1, Reds 0** Randy Johnson pitched a six-hitter for his fourth straight home shutout for the Astros.

**Giants 5, Padres 4** Ellis Burks hit a two-run double in the eighth, and Jose Mesa escaped a bases-loaded jam as San Francisco pulled within two games of New York and Chicago in the wild-card race.

**Mets 6, Braves 7** Edgardo Alfonzo hit a two-run homer with two outs in the eighth as New York beat Atlanta to tie Chicago for the wild-card lead.

**Reds 15, Marlins 10** In Denver, Larry Walker raised his NL-leading batting average to .354, going 3-for-4 with two homers in Colorado's victory.

**Diamondbacks 4, Dodgers 2** Andy Beane threw eight strong innings and Gregg Olson pitched the ninth for his 200th career save for host Arizona.

**Braves 6, Pirates 3** Marc Newfield's two-run pinch-homer broke a seventh-inning tie as visiting Milwaukee sent Pittsburgh to its ninth loss in 10 games.

**McGwire: Two Families Watch Baseball History Being Made, as Slugger Hits 61st Home Run to Tie Maris**

Continued from Page 1

right now." To make the moment richer, McGwire was competing head-to-head with his chief rival for sports immortality — the Chicago Cubs' Sammy Sosa, who has 58 home runs.

Both were back at it on Tuesday night as the Cardinals again played host to the Cubs.

Both before and after Monday's game, McGwire and Sosa talked warmly about their mutual admiration and their pleasure at battling each other, in a sportsmanlike way, over the next three weeks for the ultimate home run record. "Wouldn't it be great if we just ended up tied?" said McGwire. "I think it would be beautiful."

For one day, however, it was Sosa who gave McGwire a bear hug at first base after an eighth-inning single; Mc-

Gwire responded with a playful punch. The Cardinals ended up beating the Cubs, 3-2, with McGwire's homer playing a crucial role while Sosa ended the game by striking out with a man on third.

In recent days, almost everything about this home run chase — which has become a national celebration, as well as a bit of a late-summer fixation — has been almost too idealized. Maris's four sons were here and — thanks largely to McGwire's gracious references to their father — they have come to feel that they, and the late New York Yankee's memory — have gained something here, rather than lost a record.

"When he hit it, I felt like I'd been electrocuted," said Roger Maris Jr., 39. "I had goose bumps the size of baseballs in my body. Tears came to my eyes watching him go around the bases.

"I think he signaled to us when he pointed up to the sky as if to say, 'I know your dad is watching.'"

That, in fact, is exactly what McGwire said he did, and meant.

In the aftermath of the game, McGwire's landmark home run seemed to exist on two levels.

To the casual sports fan, or even nonfan, it provided a day of celebration for the likable, generous McGwire as well as an opportunity to witness another chapter in baseball's arduous comeback since its popularity-crushing strike in 1994, which erased the World Series. Starting with Cal Ripken's shattering of the supposedly unapproachable consecutive-game record of Lou Gehrig in 1995, baseball has gradually regained its place as a great sport in good public standing.

For baseball fans, however, McG-

wire's blast had different, and multiple, levels of pleasure. The last three weeks of this season offer McGwire — or perhaps Sosa — a chance to set a record that could last as long, or longer, than Maris's 37-year-old mark. McGwire even mentioned the number 70 as "a nice round one," perhaps tipping his hand as to his goal.

The true meaning for this generation of fans, however, may be that McGwire had now — statistically, at least — passed Babe Ruth in many of the most basic measurements of slugging. Ruth hit 60 homers in 1927 in a 154-game season.

McGwire has 61 in 143 games. McGwire has not just out-homered Ruth in the Bambino's best year, but done it handily.

"Nobody can say you have to put an asterisk on it, can they?" said McGwire

when asked about his reaching 61 in far fewer than 154 games.

McGwire also holds the record for most homers in two seasons (119) and three seasons (171), easily surpassing Ruth. In fact, if McGwire reaches 70 homers this season, he would have averaged 60 for the past three seasons. For his entire career, the 34-year-old McGwire has fewer at-bats per home run than Ruth.

And, in the past four seasons, as McGwire has homered once in every 8.2 at-bats, he has basically made himself — rather than Ruth, Maris, Hank Aaron or anybody else — the yardstick for power hitters in the next baseball century.

Just as Ripken's 2,131st game will always be remembered for his victory lap, McGwire's 61st home run may be recalled for the sight of him carrying his son in his arms. "Matthew just gave a



Sosa congratulating McGwire.

little chuckle," said McGwire, whose 62d homer will have a hard time producing a richer moment. "He didn't have to say anything. His eyes said it all."

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But then Elway took a breath, and delivered a complete reversal from remarks he had made earlier about his future in the National Football League.

"I'm not totally closing the door," he said. "If I go out and throw for 40 touchdowns and

Elway, who accepted his supporting role behind running back Terrell Davis a year ago, completed 22 of 34 passes for 257 yards with a 12-yard touchdown dart to Sharpe. Vintage Elway, like the days when he was still a

New England needed him most, he faltered, the Patriots punting to start the fourth quarter. As a result, the Broncos regained steam and scored the next 10 points, then bending on defense to let Bledsoe go 90 yards in 11 plays for a score.

## *In McGwire's Shadow, Sampras Chases History*

## VANTAGE POINT

how much he wants to be classified with the great American sports icons of his era: the Michael Jordans, the

Sampras was referring to the tennis competition, but on the long Labor Day

## Another Day, Another Coach Gone: Now It's Vogts

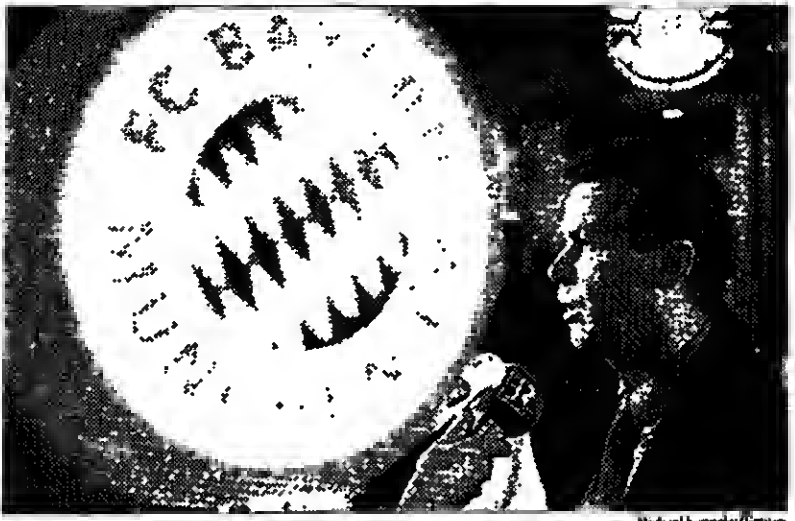
## EUROPEAN SOCCER

On Monday, he telephoned Egidius Braun, his Deutsche Fussballbund president for eight remarkably loyal

the faces, but also the style of German soccer, was beyond the players. "We could not adjust," admitted Bassler. "we were completely confused."

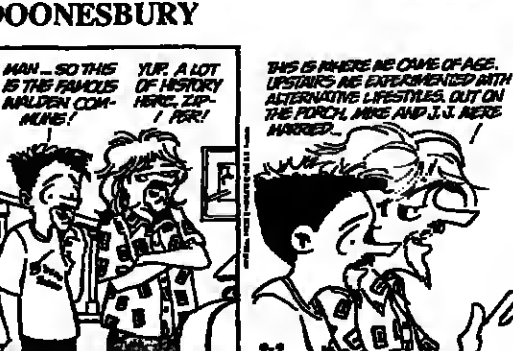
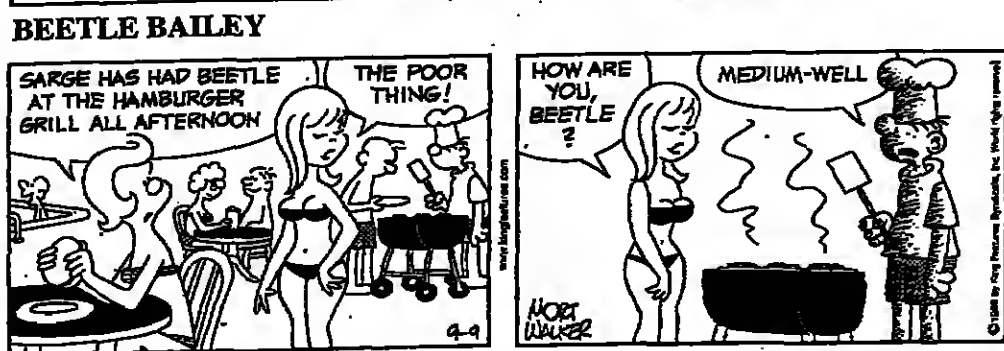
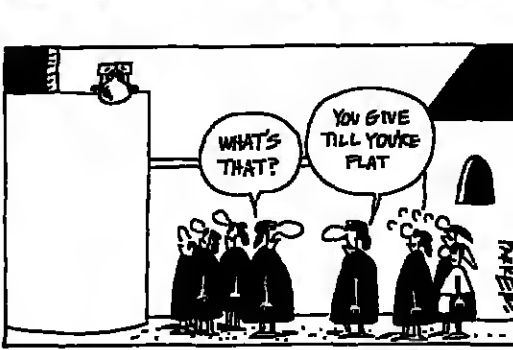
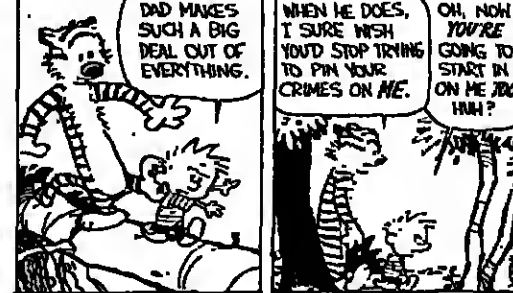


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**Ottmar Hitzfeld, in first season with Bayern Munich, won't take new job.**

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## OBSERVER

## Farewell to a Friend

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Allen Drury died last week, on his 80th birthday. He had a keen eye for newspaper clichés, so I refrain from calling him "the father of the Washington novel." Still, his "Advise and Consent" is probably the best Washington novel ever was, and its success inspired other reporters to produce a spate of novels in the same style, a couple of which were not bad.

Both of us came to The Times in 1954 with over-inflated expectations. These had been raised by James (Sooty) Reston, who ran the Washington Bureau and had hired us. Afterward we laughed a bit sourly about Sooty's power, when the hiring was going on, to "take you to the top of the mountain" and show you an improbably glorious future at The Times.

Allen had a reputation as an elegant writer. Reston was then trying to persuade The Times to write plain English, and it was assumed that Allen was brought in to promote this campaign.

He tried. The results depressed him. In those days plain English was under suspicion at The Times. Allen was soon finding his pieces being melted down into gray lead or being asked to rewrite them in minkier English.

We both covered the Senate, and I quickly noticed that he had given up the struggle to get to the top of the mountain. If conscientious but dull was what the paper wanted, dull and conscientious was what he would give them.

After a while I noticed that Allen was getting his work done and was ready to leave

the office at the earliest permissible minute each day. One day in 1958 I learned why. Before leaving the office, he lifted a big cardboard box from the floor, sat it on my desk and said, "I've written a novel." He hoped I'd read it. I groaned silently, the way you groan when a friend who has never written more than a postcard asks you to read this book he's been working on and tell him what you think. What lies I would be compelled to tell poor Allen. I took him home, ate, fixed a drink, sat down with a heavy heart reached in.

Good Lord! Couldn't put the thing down! I read half the book that night and finished it next day. My wife finished close behind, and the sight of her suppressing a tear at one point confirmed my hunch.

Next day, handing the box back to Allen, I said, "You're going to make a million dollars." He made a good hit more, I heard.

His success irritated book reviewers of the liberal stripe. Allen had based his corrupt Senator on Joseph McCarthy, a Red-baiting conservative, but made him a mirror image of McCarthy — a leftist demagogue. There was a Cold War theme, and Allen's sympathy obviously lay with the cold warriors. The great cold warriors of course were Democrats like Truman and Acheson, but Allen, I believe, was an admirer of Senator Robert Taft, who seems to have been the model for his Senator Knox.

Eager to be helpful, I told him that the proper term was "advice and consent" and suggested he might correct his title. A better reporter than I, he suggested I check the Constitution.

New York Times Service

## The Russian Spy Who Shadows David McCallum

By Jesse McKinley  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As paranoid as it sounds, David McCallum is absolutely certain he is being shadowed by a Russian agent.

"He's there every day," McCallum said in a stage whisper as he peered over a pair of sunglasses. "I mean, it's been 30 years, but I can't escape him. Ilya Kuryakin is there 24 hours a day."

McCallum's suspicions may be correct. For nearly 50 years, he has been an almost constant presence in television, film and onstage, a lifelong character actor whose career ranges from Ibsen to B-movies and who has played parts from Judas Iscariot in the biblical epic "The Greatest Story Ever Told" to a kindly uncle in the forthcoming independent film "Cherry."

But the role for which most fans remember him is that of Kuryakin, the brooding, mysterious Russian operative in the 1960s joke-and-dagger spy series "The Man From U.N.C.L.E."

The whole idea was that you knew nothing about him: gay or straight or married, who knew? McCallum, now 64, said, "I suppose it was effective."

McCallum's current assignment is playing Harold Palmer, the befuddled security guard in Alan Ayckbourn's comedy "Communicating Doors" at the Variety Arts Theater. The play is his second in a New York theater this year after an absence of nearly a decade. In May he appeared in a revival of "Nasty Little Secrets" at Primary Stages.

As has often been the case in his career, McCallum has received positive reviews despite critics' generally mixed feelings about the Ayckbourn production. Of McCallum's performance in "Communicating Doors," Peter Marks wrote in The New York Times: "You find yourself wishing that he could have played all the male parts."

McCallum's ability to stand out has served him well in a career spiced with B-movie credits like

"Frankenstein: The True Story," "The Screaming Skull" and something called "The Haunting of Morella." Still, barely a review goes by that doesn't mention his former life as a secret agent.

"When I just put the last couple of years in my theater bio, people object and think I'm hiding him, hiding Ilya," he said with a note of wonder. "It's not that at all. I'm not listing stuff from three decades ago. I mean, there's limited space."

His current biography does not refer to the show, but that hasn't fooled audiences. On opening night, at least one older fan showed up clutching an Ilya Kuryakin T-shirt.

"I had never seen the show, so I wasn't prepared for the phenomenon," said Mary Louise Parker, McCallum's co-star in the play. "He's this quiet, thoughtful, sweet man with this perfect air of refinement. But when he comes onstage, the ladies in the front row literally start to swoon."

A native Scotsman, McCallum trained as a teenager after World War II at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London before being drafted into the British Army and serving in West Africa in the Gold Coast, now part of Ghana.

After his tour, he returned to London and quickly signed a contract with the Rank organization, the venerable British production company, where he estimates he played "52 roles a year" in live televised plays.

He also began a fledgling film career. By 1963, he had an impressive résumé, including parts in "The Great Escape," "Robbery Under Arms" and "A Night to Remember," a role that led to voiceovers on Titanic documentaries and other suitably spooky material.

It also led to "U.N.C.L.E." For the uninitiated, "The Man From U.N.C.L.E." was a takeoff on James Bond that was broadcast on NBC from 1964 to 1968. The series starred Robert Vaughn as Napoleon Solo and McCallum as his partner, both agents at the United Network Command for Law and



David McCallum: "It's been 30 years, but I can't escape him."

Enforcement who continually did battle with the evil forces of T.H.R.U.S.H. (the acronymically fantastic Technical Hierarchy for the Removal of Undesirables and the Subjugation of Humanity).

"I'd never heard of the word sidekick before," McCallum said, recalling the early days of the program. "The first episode I had about four lines and an accent."

Despite lukewarm reviews, the show was a success with audiences; McCallum, meanwhile, managed to land gravitas to lines like: "Almost. Almost is a word that sticks in the throat like failure."

In 1965, at the peak of the show's popularity, McCallum was stumped by 2,000 students at Louisiana State University and had to be

evacuated by a phalanx of police officers. Another time, 15,000 fans screaming "We Want David!" tore apart two floors of Macy's clamoring for a look at him.

And TV Guide reported an alarming incident in Springfield, Illinois, when 500 teenage fans cheered McCallum's entrance as Judas in "The Greatest Story Ever Told," released in 1965.

McCallum was stunned by the attention. "There was a cartoon around then with me in it, saying I was the greatest thing since peanut butter and jelly," he said. "Can you imagine higher praise?"

The role earned McCallum two Emmy nominations, and he appeared in the six feature films based on the series. The show also led to

one short-lived spinoff, "The Girl From U.N.C.L.E.," and too-many-to-remember requests for McCallum to play spies. "It was all Russian accents, gray suits and soft gray shoes," he said.

By the time the show was canceled, McCallum was burned out. His nine-year marriage to the actress Jill Ireland ended in divorce in 1967, and a year later, with his new wife, Katherine, he moved to New York.

"I figured I'd made enough of a spectacle of myself," he said.

Slowly his life and career returned to normal with a string of steady if less glamorous acting assignments, voice-overs and television appearances.

McCallum and his wife still live in Manhattan. They have two grown children. McCallum also had three children with Ireland; one, Jason, died of a drug overdose in 1989.

His child's addiction was chronicled in a book by Ireland called "Life Lines," which was made into a television movie in 1991. "Some things are sent simply to test you," he said quietly.

While he has worked steadily in regional theater, before this year he had not acted on stage in New York since 1988, when he appeared in Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the Roundabout Theater.

For a long time, McCallum said, he didn't like talking about "U.N.C.L.E.," but he has relented. The show, too, has had something of a comeback since the cable network TNT began showing late-night night installments, or "Affairs," as they're known to devotees of the show. There's even talk of a feature film based on the series, directed by Quentin Tarantino.

Though McCallum is stumped by Ilya's continuing appeal, he finds the craft of acting less mysterious. "You get the part, you learn the lines and in the theater you listen to the other actors more than you talk," he said. "And then when you get onstage, you listen to the audience. Beyond that, I don't think there's really much else."



The director Steven Spielberg with a Normandy landing veteran, Charlie Haywood, left, at the premiere of "Saving Private Ryan" in London.

THE comedian Jerry Seinfeld, who held out for a million dollars a week and then pulled the plug on his television show, tops Forbes magazine's annual ranking of highest paid entertainers, earning \$225 million this year. Seinfeld's comedian friend Larry David, with whom he dreamed up the wildly popular show, was second on the list at \$200 million. Seinfeld and David knocked perennial big earners like Steven Spielberg and Oprah Winfrey from the top spots on the list. They slipped to third and fourth places, respectively, with \$175 million and \$125 million, and were followed by James Cameron, the writer-director-producer of the blockbuster film "Titanic."

Barbra Streisand is talking with the director Mike Nichols about staging her "final" world concert tour, according to the New York Post. Nichols, who directed "The Graduate" and "Primary Colors," among other films, plans to piece together a movie of the tour if the deal goes through, the Post reported.

Streisand's handlers said the singer was "considering several possibilities" to perform again.

Joyce Maynard isn't shy about revealing private details about her life. The author, whose new book documents her affair with the reclusive writer J.D.

Salinger, has documented her eating disorders, a failed marriage and her breast implants in a syndicated newspaper column and a Web site. In the book, "At Home in the World," Maynard says she fell in love with Salinger's writing voice when they started corresponding when she was 18. "If you can imagine the effect of the voice of

Holden Caulfield, then imagine Holden Caulfield sending you letters every day to your college mailbox," she said, referring to the narrator in Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye."

Steven Spielberg, who directed the Holocaust epic "Schindler's List," will be honored by President Roman Herzog of Germany this week and will also visit the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, north of Berlin, his agents said. Spielberg will receive the Cross of Merit for that film and for creating a foundation that collects accounts of Holocaust survivors from around the world.

Jerry Lewis's 33d annual-muscular dystrophy telethon raised a record \$51.57 million during a 21.5-hour event featuring musicians, magicians and comedians. Last year, \$50.5 million was raised. Among those who performed were Ray Charles, Chuck Mangione, Bill Mather, Bob Zany and Carrot Top.

## PEOPLE

## Foundation Searches for Anne Frank Film

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The Anne Frank Foundation has revealed that it has been searching for years for lost film footage that included a few fleeting glimpses of Anne before she went into hiding from the Nazis.

Although copies exist, the foundation disclosed that the original of the black-and-white silent segment disappeared after it was lent to an unidentified American filmmaker in the 1980s for a documentary about the young Jewish diarist.

The foundation realized the reel was missing in 1995 but kept the embarrassing disappearance under wraps until last weekend, when the Dutch television newsmagazine Network reported the loss. The footage, shot in 1941 before Anne and her family went into hiding, was made by an amateur cameraman who was filming the wedding of Anne's neighbors.



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